THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

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BOSTON, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1943—VOL. XXXV, NO. 269

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Labor Needs More Women; Weather Back on the Air; Britain to Draft for Mines

The World's Day—October 12, 1943

Boston: Women Asked to Bolster Labor Market

Although more women than ever are taking jobs, many more must do to bolster the flagging labor market, according to Powell M. Cabot, Massachusetts War Manpower Director. He declared women at home with no young children might be the determining factor in success of war production.

At South Portland, Maine, the Liberty Ship Enoch Train, named for a 19th century Boston merchant who operated a fleet of clipper ships, slid into Portland Harfbor today from the ways at the New England Shipbuilding Corporation plant. The vessel, 115th built at the yards, was sponsored by Mrs. Fanny Drake of South Portland, daughter of John Spiers, a yard employees selected to name the sponsor because his work attendance record has been outstanding and because he has purchased more than $3,000 worth of War Bonds.

America's racial and religious origins and its geographical isolation were attributed today to "much of our difficulty" in arriving at agreement on foreign policy, according to United States Senator Ralph O. Brewster (R) of Maine, speaking in Bangor.

Washington: Weather Forecasts Radiocast Again

Weather forecasts can be radiocast and published again, the Office of Censorship ruled because improved defense and other war conditions justify so doing.

Manpower controls intended to reduce change-overs in war-important activities become general throughout the nation Friday when every labor area must be operating under a local employment stabilization plan under "Regulation 7" laid down by the War Manpower Commission Aug. 16.

Expressing the hope that half of Europe's 6,000,000 Jews will survive the Nazi pogrom, Rabbi A. H. Silver has started a drive to hold open the doors of Palestine to Jewish refugees. The move, sponsored by the American Zionist Emergency Council, is aimed at abrogating the British White Paper of 1939.

In Europe: Britain to Draft for Coal Mines

Britain will draft workers for the coal mines on the same basis that men are called up for the armed forces, it was announced today from London, voluntary recruiting having failed to produce the necessary manpower.

Italian Minister to Denmark and his entire diplomatic staff have been interned by German authorities for refusing to recognize the Mussolini government, according to a British Radio report recorded by CBS.

Nineteen Dutch students, including two girls, were executed by Nazi authorities, according to a report reaching Bern. One girl was accused of aiding saboteurs, the other of killing a police prefect.

Resignation of the Croatian Cabinet has followed weeks of indecision during which Dr. Ante Pavelitch endeavored to hold it together, and it is now expected that a new cabinet will be formed by Foreign Minister Lorkovitch.

The University of Madrid, reconstructed by Generalissimo Francisco Franco at a cost of 100,000,000 pesetas, about $9,130,000, was opened officially, as part of the National Hispanic holiday observance.

National: Gas Value Cut in 10 Western States

The value of A, B, and C gasoline coupons has been cut from four to three gallons in the states of Washington, Oregon, California, Nevada, Idaho, Montana, Wyoming, Utah, Colorado, and Arizona by the OPA, effective Oct. 12.

Flying freight cars go into coast-to-coast operation for United Air Lines between New York, Chicago and California Oct. 16, C. P. Graddick, Director of United's Air Cargo Department, announced.

Sumner Welles, former Undersecretary of State, is to make his first address since resigning from the State Department at a forum of the Foreign Policy Association in New York City Oct. 16, the Association announced.

War Food Administrator Marvin Jones will address the National Grange Convention at Grand Rapid Nov. 12 on the nation's food problems, W. G. Armstrong of Niles, Mich., State Grange Master, announced. The 10-day convention opens Nov. 9.

White and Negro pupils in the town of Ramapo, Rockland County, New York, must be taught in the same class rooms, under a ruling of the New York State Education Department.

Americas: President of Venezuela to Visit U. S.

President Medina of Venezuela has accepted an invitation from President Roosevelt to visit the United States, it was announced by the National Press Office at Caracas. Date and details were not disclosed.

Gen. Edelmiro Farell has been appointed Vice-President of Argentina, and according to the decree appointing him will retain his post as Minister of War.

Orient: Exchange Ships Due to Meet Oct. 15

The exchange ships, Gripsholm and Teia Maru, which will meet and exchange Japanese and American nationals, are expected to enter Mormugao Bay, Portuguese India, on Oct. 15, where the transfer will be made.

The War:

Latest developments on the world battle fronts: Page 1, Column 7.

Norse Triple Talk Doubles Nazi Work

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12 (AP)—The United States Board on Geographical Names gave a horse laugh today to the German military "experts" who spent two years fortifying the wrong town.

Dr. Meredith F. Burrill, Director of the Board, in a report to Secretary of the Interior Harold Ickes, told of three towns in the west central section of Norway, all named Leikanger.

"One Leikanger," a small village," said Dr. Burrill, "is in the political division of More and two are in Sogn og Fordane.

"Seemingly without checking, the German High Command issued orders to fortify Leikanger in Sogn og Fordane. The Nazi commander in that section of Norway only knew of one Leikanger in Sogn and he picked the wrong one.

"He worked for two years at building a fortification before a new Nazi super-supervisor discovered the error.

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'Come On In . . . The Mud Is Fine!'

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12 (AP)—If you've any complaints about the weather, forget 'em and read this description of the mud and the sun in the South Pacific.

"It's the only place in the world," said Lieut. Col. Orin H. Rigley Jr., veteran of Pearl Harbor and the Battle of Midway, "where you can stand in mud up to your knees and get dust in your eyes. That's how fast the sun dries out mud when it reaches it through the jungle foliage."

Colonel Rigley is holder of the Air Medal and of the Silver Star and the Distinguished Flying Cross, with oak leaf clusters.

Weather Reports

Warmer

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2.

Dimout Hours

Dimout begins Tuesday at 6:38 p. m. and ends Wednesday at 6:24 a. m.
Dimout begins Wednesday at 6:36 p. m. and ends Thursday at 6:26 a. m.

Scanty Supply Of N. E. Butter Will Continue

Halt in Government buying no help unless it releases some of its hoard for civilians.

By Everett M. Smith
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Apparently, there is little likelihood of any immediate easing of the current butter shortage, as far as it affects New England householders.

To be sure, the Government has announced that it will refrain from buying any more butter for its set-aside stockpiles until next March, but this announcement comes—not during the flush butter-production season of June to September, but during low-production period. November always is known as the extreme low level for milk production, and milk distributors in three New England areas are to be limited — beginning Sunday — to specific quotas in order to forestall rationing of that particular product.

There are reported to be between 200,000,000 and 250,000,000 pounds of butter in storage at the present time in Government warehouses. But, this far, there has been no indication of any intention on the part of the Government to release any of this cold storage butter to civilian trade channels.

Washington "Sits Tight"

New York officials today disclaimed receipt of any statements from Washington that stocks of Government butter would be released to hospitals and other civilian institutions in "distress areas." And, thus far, Food Distribution Administration officials in Boston have had no word that such plans were being contemplated.

If butter is still to be retained by the Government, and not released to hospitals and other institutions—a move which would result in additional supplies for householders—there seems little hope of greatly increased butter stocks for some weeks, especially in view of the low-production season.

Meanwhile, although the supply situation is outside its sphere, the Office of Price Administration, spurred by a determination on the part of Chester Bowles, OPA Business Manager, to place butter facts before the public, is making a careful study of the whole situation.

May Get Facts Soon

The facts on butter, it is expected, will be forthcoming from the OPA shortly. It is taking into serious consideration the recommendation made recently by the Massachusetts State Labor Advisory Committee that butter and meat be separated in the current point-rationing system.

All this means that there probably will be no sudden, overnight moves which will cause butter stocks to slip down the ways and into local markets.

With the Government ceasing its buying of butter for another five or six months, creamery production will begin to filter into civilian channels again—but at a slow rate due to low production.

British Get Antisub Bases in Azores; Red Army Enters Suburbs of Gomel; 'Go Out and Wake Up Wake': They Did

Associated Press from United States Army Air Force

Wake Island, Battleground of the Pacific

This United States Air Force Liberator flew over the island where American Marines made such a gallant stand in the early days of the war with Japan. The Liberator in its raid dropped more than nine tons of bombs. It had to pass through heavy opposition.

Lisbon grants request of Britain, oldest ally, for use of bases to fight submarines.

LONDON, Oct. 12 (AP)—Portugal has granted Great Britain anti-submarine bases in the Azores, it was announced today.

The Azores Island group lies 800 miles off Lisbon between Portugal and the United States.

Amid numerous rumors that the Portuguese, who now are engaged in the biggest military maneuvers they have attempted since the start of the war, might declare hostilities against Japan, Prime Minister Winston Churchill disclosed in the House of Commons that Antonio de Oliveira Salazar's Government had acceded to a British request for facilities to aid the Allies in their fight against the submarine menace.

While negotiations for opening the Azores ports to Allied warships have been kept completely secret, a report came from Bern early today that Allied vessels were patrolling off the Azores, and it was rumored that Portuguese bases would be made available for the duration.

Portugal is Britain's oldest ally.

Mr. Churchill told Commons that all British forces would be withdrawn from the Azores at the end of hostilities. The Portuguese themselves have constantly been reinforcing the Azores garrison to the extent of their limited facilities since the beginning of the war.

Nine Islands in Group

The Azores, nearly 2,500 miles east of New York, consist of nine islands, the most important of which is Fayal. The chief city, Horta, is a transoceanic communications center and stopping point for the Pan American Clippers. The islands, with a total population of about 255,000, are an integral part of the Portuguese republic and not a colony.

The immediate effect of Portugal's action was the subject of hot speculation in London. The first and most important result for the Allies will be to give them one more valuable base from which to combat the Nazi submarine warfare which abated this summer but which is expected to be resumed in full scale to beat off the coming Allied invasion of the continent.

The Azores will afford added protection for one of the most vital sea lanes from the United States to the future fighting on the continent.

Lying at a crossroads of Atlantic shipping 1,000 miles from Newfoundland and 1,400 from Britain, the Azores can be used to complete the air umbrella which was raised over the Atlantic and drove the U-boats to desperate new tactics.

[In Washington, the United States State Department issued the following statement:

"With reference to the statement made by Prime Minister Churchill concerning the use of facilities in the Azores, the agreement on which the statement is based was concluded by virtue of the ancient Anglo-Portuguese alliance. The United States Government has been informed and has approved the arrangements made."]

A Long Alliance

The British-Portuguese alliance dates back to the 14th century. It obligates Great Britain to protect Portugal and its colonies, which include the Azores and Cape Verde Islands in the Atlantic.

Portugal and Spain also have a mutual defense pact. Each is obligated to come to the aid of the

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New Blow to U-Boats

By a Staff Artist

Azores Bases Gained

Strategic location of the Azores Islands, where the British have been granted the right to establish antisubmarine bases, is shown above.

Demobilization Cushion Gains More Backing

By Richard L. Strout
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12—A proposal to start dismantling the United States war economy even while the war is going on is gathering advocates here as a method of cushioning the shock of postwar demobilization.

The proposal assumes a system of rigid controls similar to war controls and the utilization of the War Production Board's intimate knowledge of the daily working details of practically every industrial plant, implemented by the allocation of materials.

The program rests on the belief that reconversion will gradually emerge as the war goes on, and that consumer goods can be released and war production tapered down in a series of terraces or stair steps to begin before the armistice and to continue after the armistice. The postwar planning objective is to avoid a demoralizing stampede at the moment of the armistice, the threat of which, high officials declare, already is bringing

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Raid on Wake Island: Dive Bomber's View

The following vivid account of the recent two-day attack on Wake Island by one of the most formidable task forces ever directed by the Navy against a single target is by The Christian Science Monitor's correspondent in the Pacific who saw the whole operation from the cockpit of a dive-bomber engaged in the attack.

By Gordon Walker
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor Accredited to the United States naval forces in the South Pacific

IN A DIVE BOMBER OVER WAKE ISLAND, Oct. 5. Delayed—I have just flown in a dive bomber over Wake Island, which lies in smoldering ruins as a result of what well may be the biggest carrier-borne air attack in naval history.

"Go out and wake up Wake," the Squadron Commander told a group of eager youngsters in the pilots' ready room just before we took off from the rolling deck on one of the Pacific Fleet's largest flat tops.

And they did. In 800 separate sorties, as compared with 200 at the Gilberts, Grumman Hellcat fighters, Grumman torpedo bombers, and Douglas dive bombers bombed and strafed most of the island's installations, causing losses to the enemy of probably 25 per cent of his manpower on the island.

It will take months, experts say, to land fresh materials and to restore vital fuel dumps, water distilleries and reservoirs, ammunition dumps, radio installations and barracks.

Immense Striking Power

It was probably the heaviest blow ever struck against any Japanese base from the air. It was a clear indication of the slowly emerging supremacy and tremendous striking power of the United States Fleet in the Central Pacific.

We knew we were playing a part in a great naval-air undertaking when our tiny two-seater dive bomber roared down the deck, dipping dangerously toward the water under the weight of the thousand pounder slung from the bomb belly.

Circling to a rendezvous with other planes, I looked down on the task force below.

Cruising about, totally unopposed, as though they were close to Pearl Harbor rather than a few miles from a powerful enemy base, were warships of nearly every type, stretched out for miles in every direction.

The sun's rays reflected from the decks of more carriers than ever before had been concentrated at one time in the Pacific or any other ocean.

Here below us lay a formidable striking power directed at this single target.

In the air and on the decks below were nearly twice as many air-

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Nazi Air Force In Russia Put On Defensive

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor
From Associated Press And other direct news dispatches

Russian forces are in the suburbs of Gomel, main German base controlling the northern end of the Pripet Marshes. Their immediate purpose is to support the three bridgeheads gained on the western bank of the Dnieper above and below Kiev some miles to the south.

Gomel is 25 miles from the Dnieper on the Sozh, a Dnieper tributary, which the Russians had still to cross, but any gains in the Gomel area threaten to stop all contact between German divisions north of the marshes and those to the south. Otherwise Red Army pressure against the German line is being maintained toward Vitebsk, 110 miles from the Lithuanian frontier, toward Melitopol to squeeze the Germans out of the Crimea and against Kiev in the center of the line.

Significant in the Russian fighting, as a Russian expert points out, is the complete change-about of German air tactics which has switched the Luftwaffe from an offensive to a defensive role. Losses in heavy bombers have com-

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Charges of Discrimination Against Negroes Hit by Green

By Frederick W. Carr
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Sharp defense of the American Federation of Labor against charges of discrimination against Negroes was registered at its annual convention here today.

President William Green made an appeal for removal of what he declared was prejudice among Negroes against the A. F. of L. He told the delegates that repeatedly when the Federation sought to organize Negroes, representatives of prominent Negro organizations tried to prevent it.

Granting that a small percentage of the 107 international unions affiliated with the A. F. of L. still hold the color bar and not defending this, he said the number was very slight, and that the A. F. of L. itself made no discrimination whatever. The Federation had its Negro organizers, he reported, but they met with continual opposition from their own racial leaders, who worked for the benefit of the rival Congress of Industrial Organizations.

Voices Caution

Picking up a quotation attributed in the press yesterday to Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, advising Negroes against too insisting pressing of demands, Mr. Green cautioned against excessive reliance on demands. As the most effective means of obtaining economic equality he pointed to education and understanding.

Experience shows that progress is being made, he said. He urged the pursuit of a "wise policy—a presentation of facts—an appeal, not a demand—an appeal to the hearts and understanding of the people of this country."

Personally if he had his way, the A. F. of L. President added, every organization affiliated with the Federation would admit Negroes on the same basis as any other member. As to the convention's official stand, as covered in its resolution adopted yesterday, he noted that "nobody, not even Delegate Randolph, has found fault with it."

Car Porters

Today's extended debate of the problem of the Negro in labor organizations was brought out by yesterday's criticisms voiced by A. Philip Randolph, President of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters. For a number of years the Negro leader of the Pullman porters has been making similar speeches

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Algiers Faces Major Problem In Housing New Commission

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALLIED FORCE HEADQUARTERS, North Africa, Oct. 12—The accommodation of all the personnel of the Allied Mediterranean Commission — or Politico-Military Commission as it now is to be called—which brings to Algiers large delegations from the Allied powers to work on problems of the liberated areas, is no easy matter.

As members of the Commission begin to gather in Algiers, the authorities of that old-fashioned city have a housing problem on their hands that is giving them plenty to think about.

The city, with its steeply tilted streets and hairpin bends, giving impression of being two or three towns built simultaneously in the same place without exaggerated reference to orientation, has a normal peacetime population of 290,000.

But this figure has been nearly doubled by refugees from France and other continental countries under Nazi occupation. Moreover, it has a vast floating population of Allied military, air, and naval men and women, for whom living and working accommodations had to be acquired either by renting or by requisition.

It is hard to find living space for any newcomers, since the hotels are crammed and restaurants and messes are packed.

But the French are doing the best they can for the influx arising from the establishment of the Commission, and by increasing means of transportation from the more distant villas and juggling with the jigsaw puzzle of the city itself, they think they will be able to insure the efficiency and comfort of members of the new Commission.

Escapee From Singapore: City Withers in Rising Sun

By Guenther Stein
Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor who has just returned to Chungking after a visit to the Indo-Burmese war theater

CHUNGKING, China, Oct. 12—Australian guerrilla bands numbering hundreds of men are still living and fighting in the Malayan jungles more than one year after the country's conquest by the Japanese. This astonishing report has been brought back by a young Chinese who eluded the Japanese and Japanese puppet troops in a daring escape from Malaya through Thailand.

This first eyewitness from Singapore for a considerable time reports that the city is only a shadow of its once flourishing self. Work is going on merely in defense areas, where, however, a shortage of cement is hampering Japanese efforts at reconstruction. The main drydocks had not been raised when he left Singapore. Only gunboats and destroyers are able to use the reclaimed facilities of the former mighty naval base. A few merchantmen are entering the harbor, which is more or less desolate.

Many foodstuffs, such as flour, are unobtainable. Even fish, which is now the population's main food, was absent from the markets for three months because fishermen were accused of providing Allied submarines offshore with certain requirements.

British and other foreign women and children were still free, but living precariously, when the Chinese youth escaped. British officers were interned in several hotels in the city. Many former British soldiers were working on new rail lines in Malaya, while some were seen sweeping up the Singapore streets .War prisoners' rations are two bowls of rice gruel daily plus some vegetables. Chinese friends who used to give them some food during the first few months now are prevented from getitng near them.

Chinese between 18 and 30 have been conscripted and trained as a "Singapore Defense Corps," but the extent of Japanese reliance on them is evident by the fact that only sticks weer issued as weapons.

A few Chinese joined puppet regiments, which are composed mainly of Indian residents. All Indian war prisoners were released conditional to joining puppet troops, which all did with the exception of Gurkhas, who still are interned.

Malayans, after being inclined initially not to mind the exchange of British masters for Japanese overlords, are now everywhere detesting the Japanese, who make

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Bay State Food Needs To Be Conference Topic

Looking ahead to the Bay State's food requirements for next year, Federal and State representatives will convene under the sponsorship of the Massachusetts State-U. S. Department of Agriculture War Board to discuss the 1944 Food Production Program at Massachusetts State College in Amherst tomorrow and Thursday.

Taking into consideration what was produced in the State in 1943, and how it compares with what was done in 1942, the various commodity committee meetings will figure on the needs for Massachusetts farms in 1944—feed, fertilizer, seed, farm machinery, and farm labor.

Experts also will confer on the problems which may be solved locally, and delve deeply into the problems requiring Federal assistance to solve. Prices will not be overlooked, and the conference roster includes consultations from the Office of Price Administration, as well as the War Production Board and the Office of Defense Transportation.

Meeting under the chairmanship of Charlie B. Jordan, farmer from Holden, and head of the Massachusetts State USDA War Board, who will outline the purpose of the conference, the meeting will open with a brief welcome from Dr. Hugh P. Baker, President of the College.

The significance of the State's food production in the wartime emergency will be discussed by Louis A. Webster, State Commissioner of Agriculture, and the national food requirements for 1944 will be taken up by Fred Waugh of the Federal Food Distribution Administration.

During the two-day conference, attention also will be given to dairy and poultry problems within the State, to forestry, field crops, fruits, vegetables and Victory Gardens.

Among other Washington experts who will take part in the program will be: O. D. Klein and H. L. Mainwaring, of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

More than 30 representative farmers of the State and an equal number of State and Federal agency representatives will be in attendance, the Conference Committee being headed by Willard A. Munson, Director of Extension Service, M. S. C.; Frederick E. Cole, A. A. A. Assistant, and Sumner R. Parker, Administrative Officer of A. A. A., MSC.

New Milk Quotas to Affect Three of the Large N. E. Areas

Nearly 3,000,000 consumers in three New England areas will be affected by a new milk marketing order, effective at 12:01 a. m. Sunday, which limits distributors to specific quotas, according to Samuel Tator, Federal Milk Marketing Administrator in this region. The order is designed to forestall rationing of milk to consumers.

The Eastern New England metropolitan area includes Greater Boston, and extends as far as Lowell, Lawrence, Haverhill, Worcester, all of the North Shore, Plymouth County and Brockton, and the Rhode Island cities of Providence, Pawtucket, Woonsocket, and Newport.

These are the first areas in New England to be placed under milk delivery limitation order, Mr. Tator said, although 13 other sections of the country have been operating under it.

Under the order, each dealer's quota for deliveries of fluid milk and milk by-products will be based on his daily sales during the month of June, 1943. Deliveries of fluid milk will be permitted up to 100 per cent of the June sales. Deliveries of table cream, flavored milk drinks, and soft cheeses will be limited to 75 per cent of the June sales.

Milk dealers generally expressed themselves in favor of taking care of home trade first, and then distributing the remainder of their quota to commercial customers.

Meantime, as a result of a Federal milk subsidy—amounting to nearly $500,000 a month for dairymen producing for the Boston market—the price of school milk in the Boston lower schools, beginning Oct. 18, will cost two cents a half-pint bottle, instead of five, it was announced in the schools.

Pupils will be charged 10 cents a week, and the Federal Government will pay 10 cents. At the present time, pupils are charged 25 cents a week. Penny milk stopped last May. This fall, children who could afford it have been buying the five-cent milk.

Feast of Succoth

Observance of the Feast of Succoth will begin at sunset tomorrow, ending Saturday, Oct. 23. Adath Jushurun Synagogue will hold evening and morning services. The first two days of the observance are full holidays, while the next five days are known as intermediate ones.

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Vacations Due Week of Oct. 25 For Rationing

Food Problems in New England

Greater Boston school children are looking forward today to their first week's vacation this fall—the week of Oct. 25. During that week teachers will register applicants for the No. 4 War Ration Books.

Registration will be conducted on an alphabetical arrangement in 185 school buildings daily from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m.

The Office of Price Administration announced today that the green stamps in the No. 4 books will be used for canned goods, stamps "A," "B," and "C" being valid from Nov. 1 through Dec. 20. Values of these green stamps will be the same as the blue stamps in the No. 2 books, each group containing four stamps worth 1, 2, 5 and 8 points.

Early next year the ration "token" system will go into effect, and thereafter the blue and red stamps of the new No. 4 books will be used for canned goods and meats in conjunction with red and blue change tokens.

With the switch to book No. 4 the stamps remaining in Book 3 probably will be held in reserve, OPA said. Except for the brown stamps being used currently for meat, stamp 1 on the "airplane" sheet of the book is the only one thus far assigned. It will be valid for shoes beginning Nov. 1.

Cranberry Crop Smaller

New England housewives today faced the streamlining of the cranberry sauce for their Thanksgiving and Christmas dinners by 11 per cent over last year's supply. The Department of Agriculture estimated the 1943 crop at 720,500 barrels compared with last year's production of 813,200 barrels.

Massachusetts, producing more than half the cranberries grown in the country, had favorable harvesting weather this fall, and frost damage was negligible. Its crop was estimated at 495,000 barrels against 560,000 barrels in 1942.

Orange Price Ceilings

Ceiling price for the best grade of oranges has been established at $1.19 a dozen by the Office of Price Administration. "Best grade" means a count of 100 oranges to a standard box. Lower ceiling prices have been set for higher counts. When a box contains 176 oranges, for instance, the price per dozen is 67 cents.

Retailers are required to sell oranges at prices according to the "count" or size. The $1.19 a dozen variety are about the size of small grapefruit.

4-Point Farm Program

A four-point program to keep consumer prices down without cutting farmers' incomes was advocated last night by United States Senator George D. Aiken (R) of Vermont, during a two-day conference in Burlington to set 1944 farm production goals for the Green Mountain State.

The Senator proposed high production to go along with a plan to support prices, which, he said, was similar to a plan already working for pork and potatoes; up-to-date price ceilings instead of six months behind; quick freezing facilities to enable consumers to buy in season, and in quantity; and consumer co-operatives set up in areas controlled by large corporations.

"There must be no further raid on farm labor by industry or the services," Senator Aiken said, "and, since farm labor already is inadequate, there must be an adequate supply of farm machinery."

Bound for Ocean Duty in Navy Blue

Associated Press from Official United States Navy

Seagoing Tradition Followed by Kennedy Son

Third son of the former Ambassador to England to join the Navy, Robert Kennedy is shown here being sworn in as a Naval Aviation Cadet by Lieut. Commander Edward S. Brewer at First Naval District here yesterday. Looking on at left is the proud father, Joseph P. Kennedy, who, before his service abroad as Ambassador to Great Britain, had been Chairman of the United States Maritime Commission and President of American President Steamship Lines.

Speed and Efficiency Noted In Boston Ordnance District

War Activities in New England

Accents on efficiency and production increases are disclosed today in items released by the Boston Ordnance District of the Army Service Forces.

Showing that the Army can find ways of being more efficient if circumstances require it, the local branch of the Ordnance Department reported that elimination of tongue and groove lumber, "except where absolutely essential," saves 50,000,000 board feet a year.

Use of lighter grade lumber saves an estimated 58,000,000 board feet more. Lumber reductions in packaging guns, tanks and ammunition in shipments overseas have been made through better use of engineering design in place of higher qualities and types of lumber, it was pointed out.

In one month during the spring of this year, the District office disclosed in turning to production figures, the various units under the Ordnance Department produced three times as much artillery for ground troops as was turned out during the whole 19 months of war in 1917-18.

One private commercial establishment that had never made a gun prior to the attack on Pearl Harbor recently produced its 500,000th carbine.

Once made, ammunition moves fast: 60 days after a box of caliber .30 carbine cartridges was packed for shipment at an ordnance plant in Indiana, it was unpacked in North Africa for the Sicilian invasion. An ordnance soldier sent the package top to his mother who works in the plant, it was explained.

In 1939, there were probably no more than several hundred American workers capable of making precise optical instruments, the officials here estimate. The grinding of lenses was a job for skilled craftsmen. Army ordnance had to train men and women in a hurry. Today there are some 14,000 optical workers in the country, "largely trained by the Army Ordnance Department," officials said. "We are turning out better optical equipment than Zeiss or other German scientists ever did, and at a rate that Hitler thought impossible. This is proved by the study of captured Nazi sights and range finders."

Food for King

King, the 153-pound Newfoundland dog trained by the Nazis in Greenland and now being groomed for duty as an American patrol dog, has been welcomed as an ally by Company B of the Third Provisional Training Battalion of the Engineer Amphibian Command at Camp Edwards.

The dog is under care of Corporals Leonard Reilly of Meriden, Conn., and Theodore Fisher of Dover, Mass., both in the Headquarters Company of the Camp staff.

'DE' Underhill

A destroyer - escort being launched at Fore River on Friday will be named for Ensign Samuel Jackson Underhill, it was announced today by the Bethlehem Steel Company. It will be sponsored by Mrs. Bertha Underhill of Jericho, N. Y., aunt of the pilot hero who was killed in the Coral Sea presumably on May 9, 1942.

Draft Evader Told to Pick New Country

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 12 (AP)—An American citizen who asserted he would not fight for his country because it had never done anything for him was pointedly invited by a Federal judge to pick another and thus become a modern "man without a country."

Judge Carroll C. Hincks gave Stanley Mocarsky of Hartford 30 days to decide whether he wished to quit his native land forever after the latter pleaded guilty yesterday to failing to report for induction.

"Inasmuch as Mocarsky doesn't like this country," said Judge Hincks today, "I have given him ample opportunity to pick another."

The jurist did not say specifically what penalty would be imposed on Mocarsky should the accused refuse to leave the United States. There was no word from Mocarsky either as to whether he would accept the court's invitation.

Judge Hincks said today that he had no legal right to "throw Mocarsky out of the country because he is a citizen." But Mocarsky's attitude was such, said the jurist, that "I see no reason why we should feed him for three or four years."

In court yesterday, Mocarsky complained that the United States had done nothing for him and as a result, he had been forced to stand in breadlines in Chicago and beg for food.

Cambridge to Record War Aid

Cambridge's contribution to the war effort is to be collected for the archives of the City, and Joseph E. Sharkey has been appointed historian by Edward A. Counihan, Jr., chairman of the Committee on Public Safety, to handle the task of collating information, it was disclosed today.

Mr. Sharkey has appointed Prof. Julian L. Coolidge and Prof. Fred N. Robinson of Harvard University as a subcommittee to get in touch with the proper officials at Harvard, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and Radcliffe College for reports of their war activities.

Other members of the advisory committee which will assist in the collection of historical information are: Miss Zelda Lions; Mrs. Willard Helburn; Edward Cohen; Daniel A. Buckley; George F. McKelleget; Thomas J. Sullivan; Edward J. Hyland; Miss Alma M. Boudreau; Thomas H. Mahoney; Andrew L. Moore; William P. Herlihy; Joseph A. DeGuglielmo; Charles F. Manning; Mrs. Edward A. Counihan, 3d; Frank H. Townsend; Miss Blanche McIntire (Red Cross); John F. Lynch (American Legion); Mrs. George B. Roorbach (League of Women Voters); Howard H. Litchfield, of Arlington (Central Labor Union), and Charles L. Hanson (Cambridge Historical Society).

Decision to undertake the project was settled when a preliminary inquiry into Cambridge's war activities including its industries and institutions of learning, indicated that the City has taken a foremost part among American cities in concentrating its energies toward winning the war.

Police Department Transfers Are Made

Transfer of four Police Lieutenants and 66 patrolmen to new stations at roll call tomorrow was announced in a general order last night by Police Commissioner Joseph F. Timilty, who told reporters that the moves were made at the request of the men in the service themselves and should not be construed as a 'departmental shakeup.

The Commissioner recently asked any veterans who wished to be transferred to other stations to submit their requests to the Superintendent in writing, and the shifts announced yesterday were said at Headquarters to be the result of those requests.

The appointment of 12 men, now in the armed services, as permanent patrolmen, and the temporary appointment of 79 patrolmen from the civil service list was also announced.

War Fund Leaders to Meet

Greater Boston's United War Fund takes its first step forward toward realization of the $7,500,000 goal when the Special Gifts Division gives a Dutch-treat dinner in the main ballroom of the Copley-Plaza Hotel tomorrow evening.

The Industrial and Financial divisions get under way Nov. 1, the general campaign on Nov. 8. The entire solicitation closes Thanksgiving Eve.

Prescott S. Bush of New York, National War Fund Campaign Chairman, will be chief speaker tomorrow evening. With him will be Col. Robert Cutler, former Greater Boston General Chairman, and Charles Francis Adams, President of the Greater Boston Community Fund. Joseph T. Walker, Jr., General Chairman for this year, will preside.

"The Greater Boston Story," a campaign motion picture, will be shown, and music will be provided by Ruby Newman's orchestra, through the courtesy of George Gibbs, President of Local No. 9, A. F. of M.

Sponsors for the dinner include: Governor Saltonstall, Mayor Tobin, William Cardinal O'Connell, Catholic Archbishop of Boston; the Rt. Rev. Henry K. Sherrill, Episcopal Bishop of Massachusetts; Dr. Joshua Loth Liebman, Rabbi of Temple Israel; Bishop G. Bromley Oxnam, Methodist Bishop of the Boston area; Dr. Charles E. Park, First Church of Boston, Unitarian; the Rev. James H. Doyle, head of the Catholic Charitable Bureau; Daniel L. Marsh, President of Boston University; Lawrence G. Brooks, J. W. Farley, Maynard Hutchinson, Francis C. Gray, Henry R. Guild, Mrs. Alvan T. Fuller, Mrs. Richard C. Paine, Mrs. Henry B. Cabot, Jr., Mrs. Joseph T. Walker, Jr., Mrs. Merritt A. Hewett, Brooks Potter, Stuart C. Rand, F. Frank Vorenberg, Mrs. Alexander Whiteside, Charles E. Spencer, Jr., Sinclair Weeks, Mrs. Henry A. Laughlin, Oscar Haussermann, Israel Friedlander, Mrs. Abraham Pinanski, Mrs. Yoland D. Markson, William L. Claflin, Jr., Charles D. Maginnis, and Stedman Buttrick.

Alexander Whiteside is Chairman of the Special Gifts Division. Mrs. Arthur Perry and Mrs. Sinclair Weeks are co-chairmen in charge of the women's committee. Mrs. Charles C. Cabot, wife of Judge Charles C. Cabot, President of the State War Fund Council, is Chairman of the dinner committee.

Events Around Greater Boston

Tuesday

Free public lecture on Christian Science by Leonard B. Carney, C. S. B., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Somerville, in the Church Auditorium, 148 Sycamore Street, at 8 p. m.

Wednesday

"Chinese Paintings" is the subject of a talk by Miss Maginnis in the Museum of Fine Arts at 11 a. m. Free to the public.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 4
Radio Timetable: Page 5

'El' Copes Easily With Navy Yard Rush But Greater Traffic Test Yet to Come

Whisking passengers off the platforms of the near-by City Square station before they had time to assume the proportions of a rush-hour crowd, the Boston Elevated yesterday assumed an added load of 8,000 homeward-bound Navy Yard workers with far less strain on personnel and equipment than had been expected.

However, a spokesman for the "El" today, commenting on the traffic problem presented by the change of working hours at the Charlestown Yard, said the test was hardly fair since it occurred the night before a holiday and at a time when department stores were open, attracting many persons who ordinarily might have been on the El.

"Riding conditions were most satisfactory," he said. "But a better test will be later in the week, in fact later in the year. October is not a heavy travel month, as compared with December when the real test is expected."

An earlier indication of what may be expected will be observable, though, Thursday when the new 5:10 p. m. shift at the Yard has the ordinary downtown crowd to contend with. Department and speciality stores will close at their usual 5:45 p. m. that day.

Yesterday Elevated traffic officials shortened the interval between cars at City Square to two minutes and added four trips to the regular schedule between 5 and 6 p. m. with gratifying results. The Yard shifts have been changed from three of eight hours in length to two or nine to increase production efficiency.

Weather Reports

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Warmer

Boston and Vicinity: Warmer today than yesterday, not so cold tonight; gentle winds.

Southwestern Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut: Not so cool tonight and Wednesday forenoon.

Eastport to Block Island: No small craft or storm warnings are being displayed.

High Tides at Boston

Tuesday, 11:13 p. m.: height 10.9 feet.
Wednesday, 11:38 a. m.: height 11.0 feet.

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Entered at second class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 31, 1918.

Negro Discrimination Charges Hit by Green

Continued from Page 1

at A. F. of L. conventions. Usually these have drawn comebacks, but this year the volume and forcefulness of the defense of the A. F. of L. mounted beyond the ordinary. This was probably due, old convention observers commented, because leaders felt that the Federation was making substantial progress.

When the barrage lifted and he was invited to take the floor again, Mr. Randolph held his ground, repeating his charge that in a number of auxiliary racial unions Negro workers had no more right than to pay dues and could exercise no influence on the policies of their international organizations.

For Mrs. Roosevelt, he said, colored people had the highest regard. She had been of great benefit to Negroes. "But, of course," he added, "we have a right to our own opinion. We have a right to make demands. Everybody may not believe in them, but we have a right to make them.

"Nothing has been said on this floor that causes me to alter one word that I have said," Mr. Randolph concluded, "that causes me to retreat."

Reviewed Dispute

President Green then reviewed the dispute.

Earlier G. M. Bugniazet, Secretary of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, told the delegates that Mr. Raldolph's charges were getting tiresome, and that he was doing a great disservice to the colored race.

John P. Frey, President of the Metal Trades Department of the A. F. of L. and Secretary of the Resolutions Committee of this convention, viewed Mr. Randolph's speech of yesterday as doing the Negro race the greatest harm since the question had come into the conventions. Mr. Frey said he could not understand how the representative of a race that had been helped more by the A. F. of L. than by any other group would stand up in a convention and "deliberately misstate facts."

He termed Mr. Randolph's address the most unfortunate, the most dangerous statement ever made in regard to the A. F. of L. in an effort to wipe out prejudice and declared that the sleeping car men's president had "rendered the greatest disservice to the colored man since he became free."

Conscription Opposed

Strongly opposing conscription of labor as a solution for the nation's labor shortage problems, Joseph D. Keenan, Vice-Chairman for Labor Production, War Production Board, told the delegates:

"In my sincere judgment, conscription would slow down our industrial optput for many months if it is attempted before every other resource is fully tried. We have not yet used our resources of labor-management co-operation in any substantial degree. Yet the evils we must overcome are evils which can be overcome only by complete and effective teamwork within each plant, within each industry, within each community, each area, each region, and throughout the nation as a whole."

Mr. Keenan added that:

"I am sure that the fraternal delegates from Great Britain would agree that the national conscription of labor in Great Britain has not served to increase output per worker, that it has not served to eliminate absences fromg work, that it has not served to eliminate strikes.

"By analyzing the available comparative results, I think we could show figures which would look as if conscription has hurt more than it has helped so far as these three key factors are concerned.

"Conscription has not cured absenteeism or strikes in Great Britain. The New York Times recently reported absenteeism is running about 10 per cent among essential war workers in Great Britain. Out of 28 American war industries for which officials figures are available, none were that high and the bulk were about 6 per cent. Comparative figures show that the time lost from industrial disputes runs at a higher comparative ratio in Great Britain than in this country. I regret that military security prevents my giving you the exact ratio.

Best Measurement

"But the best measurement is the comparative gain in war production. For the first half of this year our output was more than five times as much as in November of 1941 while British output was three times as great as in the first six months of 1940.

"Of course, there are good reasons for this. The British are draining their resources in manpower and materials and have suffered the effects of bombing. They deserve tremendous praise.

"I make the comparison, not to boast of our record, but merely to prove that conscription is no panacea. Those who try to foist such a plan on us quote the British experience so often that I think it is time to show some actual records. Those figures are a warning to us that conscription would not cure our difficulties.

"Yet the British have such magnificent labor-management teamwork in war production that I am sure they have minimized, as much as is humanly possible, the ill effect of industrial regimentation by conscription."

Mr. Keenan reported formation of a West Coast Shipbuilding Stabilization panel, consisting of 5 employers and 5 union representatives and a public chairman, labor and management together which "will undertake to see that each yard and each port covered share the best methods of shipbuilding into operation so that every ounce of available effort will be used to accomplish the biggest possible results in shipbuilding.

"They won't have elaborate machinery, but they will have this labor-management committee teamwork in every shipyard and every port represented. Through the port committees, the yard committees will pool ideas, and teamwork and through the West Coast panel, the committees from the five major ports will be brought together.

The committees will tackle any question that concerns management or unions. To boost production, the collective barganing machinery of labor and managements is being put to work by labor and management pulling together.

"I predict that this pattern will be established in other industries and in other areas."

By a Staff Photographer

James Wilson

Mr. Wilson represents American labor for the International Labor Office and also promotes the I. L. O. with American labor. He served for 32 years as President of the Pattern Makers' Union, and is a former Vice-President of the A. F. of L., whose conventions he regularly attends. Twice elected to the City Council of Cincinnati, Ohio, he resigned to go to the I. L. O.

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OWI Lists Cause and Cure For Juvenile Delinquency

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

The United States Government has just issued an exhaustive survey through the Office of War Information of the nation's juvenile-delinquency problem. An analysis of the problem was given in the preceding issue of the Monitor. In today's Monitor appear a summary of the causes and cures for juvenile delinquency and conclusions drawn from the report.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12 — The full and frank survey of the nation's juvenile-delinquency problem, recently released by the Office of War Information, explains as follows the causes of the alarming increase in such delinquency in many communities:

Causes—

"Whenever the question of 'causes' for today's rise in juvenile delinquency comes up, it is likely to start an academic field day in which each specialist lists his reason as 'the' reason.

"Crowded homes and crowded schools are blamed by some; lack of religious or recreational facilities by others. The spell of the uniform or the lure of the pay check comes in for attention. So does the unfriendliness of the old town to 'trailertown.'

"The F. B. I. points out:

"'The basic causes of juvenile delinquency can be found in unsatisfactory home conditions where divorce, poverty, ignorant parents, and similar factors militate against the children getting a firm start in life.

"'They can be found in the failure of parents to exact self-discipline in their children and to imbue them with a sense of moral values.

"'They can be found in the lack of proper supervision of young people who, seeking excitement, turn to places and persons morally degrading for lack of better alternatives.'

"Among the conditions today aggravating these basic causes are war, reduction in funds and personnel for children's preventive and protective services, and lack of community organization and cooperation.

"Crowded schools are also contributory factors in today's juvenile restlessness."

Miss Katharine F. Lenroot, chief of the Children's Bureau, believes that war has not caused, but has accentuated, today's problems for a "small proportion" of our youth, for which the "strains are too great."

She sums up the situation as follows:

"War strains upon family life, such as withdrawal of the father for military service, employment of the mother outside the home, uprooting of families from the communities which have been home to them, overcrowded houses, night shifts of adult members, interfere with the ability of families to meet the needs of their children.

"Half-day sessions in schools, draining off of teachers for war production, undesirable forms of employment, depletion of resources for community recreation or failure to develop such resources in new communities mean a lessening of social resources just at the time when they should be greatly expanded to compensate for deficiencies in home life."

Some authorities maintain that the primary cause of today's rise in juvenile delinquency is what they term "shortsighted economy" in cutting budgets for preventive services for potentially delinquent children and corrective services for real delinquents.

It is estimated that of the approximately 100,000 social service positions in the United States there are 40,000 vacancies. Leonard Mayo, President of the Child Welfare League of America, has characterized some 12,000 of these vacancies as of an "urgent nature."

Remedies—While communities are urged to solve their problems locally, it is pointed out that the Federal Government has help to offer, but that national plans should be translated into the neighborhood remedy. A perfect plan for City A might not work in the adjacent City B. Cities, as well as citizens, have their "allergies."

The Office of Community War Services of the Federal Security Agency recently brought together nine Federal agencies which have responsibilities affecting the welfare of children.

The Federal Bureau of Investigation has held law-enforcement conferences throughout the country. At these conferences, held by the special agents in charge of the 53 field offices in the United States, are assembled representatives of law-enforcement agencies. During recent conferences, eminent authorities have discussed juvenile delinquency and considered ways in which communities may combat youthful crime.

The Children's Bureau Commission on Children in Wartime is preparing a program which it hopes will be useful and usable in every community. This program will point out the important part the home, the church, and the school must play. It will recommend day-care services for the children of working mothers, safeguards for working boys and girls, and the enactment and enforcement of laws and ordinances for the protection of youth.

The program also will emphasize the value of effective police and juvenile-court work, child-welfare services, child-guidance clinics, adequate health services and decent detention homes. In order to translate this general blueprint into a specific community plan, the commission recommends two "musts"—community co-operation and trained leadership.

In addition to action being taken by many individual states, the Council of State Governments, through its Committee on Crime Control, is giving special attention to the problem of juvenile delinquency. This Committee is reviewing the steps already taken by state agencies and will make recommendations for further administrative and legislative measures related to this and other aspects of crime control.

A study of national programs and a survey of state resources are fundamental but not final steps in a community's action. The third step is for the community to take informed action.

The following is cited in the OWI report as an outstanding illustration of community action on the juvenile delinquency front.

"Hartford, Conn., offers an example of what a public-spirited community can do to take its juvenile delinquency problem from the rumor to the remedy stage.

"War has made Hartford a boom town. The number of employees in 49 industrial plants in the area has more than doubled in two years. The population has increased between 15 and 20 per cent. Several military units are stationed near by.

"When juvenile - delinquency rates began to rise, a study was made under the auspices of the Hartford Council of Social Agencies financed by a grant from the Hartford Fund for Public Giving.

"On the basis of the study the city:

"Created a Health, Welfare, and Recreation Committee in its War Council.

"Established a Juvenile Division in its Police Department.

"Increased the number and expanded the services of policewomen.

"Inaugurated a system of 'settlement extension workers.'

"Renewed its drive for day care for children.

"Obtained the services of Miss Clara Dean Marshall, a social worker of reputation. One of her first achievements was to get city funds for the parks restored to the budget. Another was to obtain the volunteer services of many Hartford women for work with adolescents. Miss Marshall gives much credit for her success to the co-operation of the police department.

"Too often, the police look with suspicion on the social worker and the social worker looks with suspicion on the policeman. In Hartford, there is honest, mutual understanding of one another's ability and responsibility.

"Already there is a decrease in the number of juvenile-delinquency cases reported by the police and in the number of complaints turned in by the public. The improvement has been praised by military officers at near-by camps and by local ministers.

"Hartford's formula is threefold: Intensify normal efforts; find cases sooner; diagnose cases better."

Army Stages Action Show on West Coast

Wide World

Ordnance Units Show What Can Be Done to Keep 'Em Rolling

Upper: More than 200,000 persons witnessed a thrilling demonstration staged by the Army Ordnance in Los Angeles Coliseum. The spectacular exhibition, showing Ordnance Units in action, employed war material much of which was produced in Los Angeles' huge war production plants. Here a crowd watches a tank, upside down, being maneuvered into operating position. Lower: Remarkable effectiveness is shown in this demonstration of how an Army jeep may become a boat. The jeep was wrapped in a canvas tarpaulin, which acted as buoy to keep the quarter-ton vehicle afloat.

Christian Principles in Peace Indorsed by Episcopal Church

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Oct. 12 (AP)—Adoption of numerous resolutions dealing with social problems, postwar reconstruction, and church policies concluded the 54th triennial convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church here yesterday.

Clerical and lay delegates called for repeal of the Chinese Exclusion Act.

Other resolutions proposed United States participation and responsibility in the postwar world, and endeavor by the World Council of Churches for insistence on Christian principles in the peace settlement.

Adopted by the House of Bishops, the resolutions were approved by the Joint Commission on Social Reconstruction which recommended a "Central Council of the United Nations as an organ for co-operative action in prosecuting the war and organizing the peace."

Other business before the House of Deputies adjourned included:

Agreement with Bishops on first passage of a constitutional amendment to deprive retired Bishops of the right to vote in the House of Bishops, with final action deferred until the 1946 convention.

Concurrence with Bishops on establishment of a joint commission to care for Episcopalians regarded as conscientious objectors.

Adoption of a resolution stating the Church's intention to employ complete freedom of action in Latin-American countries. Episcopal leaders said the measure resulted from efforts of certain Roman Catholic Archbishops and Bishops "to curtail the religious freedom of Christians in republics of Latin America." The House of Bishops rejected the resolution.

The House of Deputies also set the date for the next triennial convention at San Francisco on the first Tuesday in October, 1946, unless the Presiding Bishop deems it advisable to advance the date to September.

Members appointed by Bishops to a commission on a See for Presiding Bishops were: the Rev. Paul Mathews, retired Bishop of New Jersey; Bishop John W. Wing of Florida, and Bishop Noble C. Powell of Maryland.

Kimmel Denies Requesting Immediate Court-Martial

NEW YORK, Oct. 12 (AP)—Rear Admiral Husband E. Kimmel denies published reports that he had drafted a letter to Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox requesting an immediate court-martial.

Admiral Kimmel, who was naval commander at Pearl Harbor at the time of the Japanese attack, said in a statement yesterday:

"I have not sent or authorized anyone to send such a letter. My position is and has been that I do feel that I am entitled to a court-martial and will welcome one at any time.

"However, I realize that a court-martial at this time could only be had at the expense of the war effort because of the resulting interferences with the very important duties of essential witnesses of high rank now in the active theaters of war and the difficulty of assembling them."

At Denver, Colo., yesterday, Lieut. Col. Henry Leonard, Marine Corps, said Admiral Kimmel had retained him as counsel and that a letter had been written last week.

The Navy Department said it had received no letter.

Admiral Kimmel and Lieut. Gen. Walter C. Short, Army commander in Hawaii Dec. 7, 1941, have been awaiting court-martial. Early this month, the War Department said both had voluntarily waived the statute of limitations which would have made it necessary to try them by Dec. 7 this year.

Meanwhile, in Washington, Representative W. Sterling Cole (R) of New York demanded an immediate court-martial to bring out "all the facts, conditions, and circumstances" of the Pearl Harbor attack.

Best Rice Barred To Use of Brewers

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12 (AP)—To conserve supplies for food purposes, the War Food Administration has prohibited brewers from using table quality rice to produce beer and ale.

Brewers normally use classes of rice that are not of table quality, but because of market shortages of corn, they have been using more rice. Brewers may continue to use the lower grades normally used for beer.

House Revives Bill for State Draft Quotas

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12 (AP)—The Kilday bill was revived by the House Military Affairs Committee today as its answer to congressional agitation against the induction of prewar fathers and the insistence of the armed services that fathers must be called up if manpower quotas are to be met.

Passed by the House last April and shelved by the Senate Military Affairs Committee, the bill provides for filling draft quotas on a state-wide instead of a local board basis and sets up four categories in the order of which men shall be inducted, with prewar fathers last.

Chairman Andrew J. May (D) of Kentucky and other House Committee members said they would not be surprised if the Kilday bill were added, by way of amendment, to legislation passed by the Senate last week as a compromise for the Wheeler no-father draft bill.

The House group started hearings today on the Senate measure, which tightens deferment regulations for childless Government workers, permits pre-induction physical examinations, and sets up a board to study the possibility of lowering Army and Navy physical standards to take in some men now deferred because of defects.

With general provisions of the Senate bill, House members said they had no particular quarrel except that they did not believe it went far enough.

Representative John J. Sparkman (D) of Alabama said he believed the Senate measure should be redrafted, with the entire Kilday bill or major parts of it included in the new measure.

Besides putting prewar fathers at the bottom of the manpower pool and recognizing dependency as a prime factor to be considered in deferments, the Kilday bill would prohibit the induction of men merely on occupational grounds. The effect of this would be to outlaw existing regulations designating certain occupations as non-deferrable regardless of the number of dependents a man has.

It is expected the Senate bill, amended, would be sent to the House for action probably next week.

Boilermakers' Union Ousts Oregon Agent

PORTLAND, Ore., Oct. 12 (AP)—O. W. Mursner, International Vice-President of the Boilermakers' Union, A. F. of L., has announced the removal of Tom Ray as business agent and secretary of Portland Local No. 72, which has a membership of more than 45,000.

Mr. Mursner said the removal order was issued in Boston Oct. 11 by J. A. Franklin, International President of the union.

The message from Mr. Franklin made no mention of charges against Mr. Ray, Mr. Mursner said.

The ouster climaxed months of internal strife in the local union. Leaders of the rank-and-file had charged that Mr. Ray and other officers failed to call regular meetings, made no financial statements and denied use of the union hall to the rank-and-file membership.

Perry's Historic Ship To Get Land Berth

ERIE, Pa., Oct. 12 (AP) — The historic ship Niagara—from which Commodore Oliver Hazard Perry messaged "we have met the enemy and they are ours" has moved to its final berth, 130 years after it first achieved fame in the war of 1812.

Where formerly Commodore Perry strode the bridge issuing orders to cannonade an opposing British squadron off the shores of Lake Erie, now school children and tourists will view the rebuilt 20-gun ship.

The Pennsylvania Historical Commission has undertaken future care of the relic, Chairman R. P. Wright of Erie, announced. An estimated $35,000 has been spent in reconditioning the vessel. Its new berth will be alongside the State Street Wharf. There it will be raised to a land berth.

War Goods Pile Up as Strike Spreads Over the Southeast

ATLANTA, Ga., Oct. 12 (AP)—Thousands of tons of war goods continued to pile up in shipping terminals today as an unauthorized truck drivers' strike spread over the Southeast and west of the Mississippi River.

More than 4,400 drivers and helpers were idle in St. Louis, Memphis, Atlanta, New Orleans, and Nashville.

Freight jams were reported at Little Rock, Ark.; Jacksonville, Fla.; Knoxville, Tenn.; Montgomery, Ala., and Jackson, Miss.—cities on the fringe of the strike-affected area.

J. M. Bandy, carrier specialist for the Birmingham District Office of Defense Transportation, said a survey of 17 major carriers in that area showed 1,500,000 pounds of freight tied up by the strike.

Union representatives announced in Birmingham and Memphis last night that they were going to Atlanta to confer with War Labor Board representatives regarding a possible settlement. M. T. Van Hecke, regional WLB chairman, said the Board would not hold any official parleys with union representatives as long as the strike continued.

Some company and union spokesmen said the strike was caused by the War Labor Board's 11-month delay in acting on a request for higher wages and longer vacations. WLB Chairman William H. Davis in Washington telegraphed Daniel J. Tobin, International President of the A. F. of L. Teamsters' Union, that "the present strike will not speed up a decision but will have the opposite effect as the Board does no tact on a case durtng a strike."

Bands of strikers covered St. Louis in automobiles, turning back loaded vans. In Birmingham a spokesman for truck operators said 95 per cent of the strikers there wanted to go back to work "but are afraid to do so."

Nashville operators sent telegrams to members of the Tennessee Congressional delegation asking immeditae action to settle the strike.

Drivers Await Word

LOS ANGELES, Oct. 12 (AP)—Two hundred idle bus drivers of the Santa Fe Trailways System which serves 3,500 passengers daily in the West and Southwest will return to work promptly if the company accepts a driver-approved settlement plan, Conciliation Commissioner Mary C. Malcom said today.

The Federal Conciliation Service has submitted a basis for settlement that is acceptable to the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, he explained, and, if accepted by the company which promised an answer today, would mean the drivers' return to work immediately.

The work stoppage began last Friday after the dismissal of L. J. Pierce, Chairman of the union's Grievance Committee. The union contended Mr. Pierce had been discharged for union activities and the company countered with a charge of insubordination.

100 Drivers 'Sick'

NEW YORK, Oct. 12 (AP)—One hundred drivers for 13 newspaper delivery companies remained "sick" today after a meeting between representatives of the companies and the Newspaper and Mail Deliveries Union (Ind.), the National War Labor Board announced.

Harold F. Sylvester, acting regional WLB Director of Disputes, said that at the conclusion of the conference, positions on both sides concerning a disputed clause in the proposed contract remained the same. He said the caluse concerned overlapping of day and night shifts.

The drivers reported "sick" Thursday, interrupting deliveries of six New York papers to Brooklyn, Queens, and Nassau County.

Mexico Increases Penalty For Robbery Fatalities

MEXICO, D. F., Oct. 12 (AP)—President Avila Camacho issued a decree Oct. 8 setting up the extreme penalty for persons convicted of holdups on highways if victims are tortured, injured or killed.

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'The Patriots'—'Porgy and Bess'—'Artists and Models'

Walter Hampden Is Starred In Kingsley's Prize Drama

By L. A. Sloper

Sidney Kingsley's "The Patriots," introduced to Boston at the Colonial Theater last night, recounts the struggles of the infant Republic in the last decade of the eighteenth century. It reminds us that the United States did not leap at once into security, but grew slowly, with endless dissensions; that eternal vigilance is the price of liberty, not only in revolution, but in building and maintaining a nation. By analogy, it warns us that the fight is not yet won, and that sacrifices for freedom are as necessary today as they were in the time of the first President.

As in the seventeen-nineties, not all Americans in the nineteen-forties have faith in democracy, and not all are prepared to subordinate their personal advantage to the common good. Just as some, 150 years ago, felt contempt for the common man and wanted government by an aristocracy, so today some are concerned less with justice than with gain. Then, some preferred the Bourbons to the French Revolution; now, some fear economic justice more than they fear fascism. And now, as then, men who sincerely want to realize democracy are attacked as rabble rousers and dictators.

* * *

These, presumably, are the reasons why the New York Critics' Circle honored Mr. Kingsley's play with its award last year. Such considerations no doubt overweighed in their judgment technical dramatic tests.

"The Patriots" dramatizes the crisis of those early days by depicting the long conflict between Thomas Jefferson, apostle of democracy, and Alexander Hamilton, exponent of the aristocratic theory of government. Like most historical plays, it is episodic in form and tends to be oratorical in style. It is difficult to overcome these handicaps in treating such subjects on the stage.

Mr. Kingsley adds to the difficulties by introducing dream sequences into his Prologue to draw in the background of Jefferson's situation when he returned from France in 1790—his personal tragedy, his dislike of politics, his longing for the peaceful life of Monticello—and then shifting to the realistic manner to continue the story. There is also a sense of spottiness and of a conscious effort to integrate the materials of the drama. The ideas are there, but they do not strike across the footlights with much force.

The performance last night was not too helpful to the playwright. True, we were fortunate in seeing as Jefferson the veteran Walter Hampden, whose impressive presence, fine voice, and professional authority conveyed the strength, the weakness, and the unselfed devotion of the protagonist. We were fortunate, too, in having Cecil Humphreys to present a Washington who was indeed the father of his country; calm, single-minded, patient, and unswerving. Both these players spoke their lines with clarity and distinction.

* * *

Other members of the company were less satisfactory. Guy Sorel, the Hamilton, rushed his lines until the words were often indistinguishable, and expressed an explosive irritability rather than power. Julie Haydon's mannerisms, charming in themselves and well suited to poetic characters, did not lend themselves to the role of Jefferson's daughter Patsy. The smaller parts were taken without distinction. The direction was rather literal, and the sound effects were obvious.

Alfredo Valente

Margalo Gillmore

In Rose Franken's new play, "Outrageous Fortune," due at the Wilbur on Monday, Oct. 18.

New Revue Makes Its Debut At the Boston Opera House

By Edwin F. Melvin

"Artists and Models," which made its debut at the Boston Opera House last evening, is an elaborate and expensive revue, that, starting belatedly at 8:50, was still in the third number of the second act by 11:30 p. m. Up to that point something of almost everything could be found in the entertainment—excerpts from the opera "Faust," a travesty on burlesque shows, parades of girls down Ziegfeldian stairs, a South Sea island number, a pretentious circus item, a bit of vaudeville patter and song, and some ribaldry and suggestiveness in dialogue and lyrics. The things that were missing were humor, lightness, and speed.

* * *

More attention has been given to the costuming than to the settings. The fabrics look costly and the colors are handsome. The stage pictures are frequently attractive. But the music is generally undistinguished. There is comparatively little dancing, particularly of the intricate ensemble type that has been developed in these later years. To a layman sitting before the footlights, it looks as though the show might be cut into a dozen night club entertainments. But gathered together they do not make a first-rate revue.

The company is huge, with a long list of featured entertainers. Jane Froman, who was in an airplane crash some time ago, is the star and the principal singer. She was applauded when she made her first appearance in something that looked like a disguised wheelchair. All of her contributions that followed were given from a seated position.

One of the bits that lingers in the memory is a cobra dance, skillfully done by the team of Harold and Lola. There is ingenious duet dancing, too, by the Worth Sisters, expert ballroom routines by Raye and Naldi, and solo work by Nick Long, Jr.

The rotund Romo Vincent wanders in and out of the show in various roles, one of the best of which is as a taxi driver with a song "Rolling Around the Town." He takes part, too, with Marty May, Jackie Gleason, and Billy Newell in an intentionally reminiscent vaudeville ditty, "North Dakota, South Dakota, Minnesota Moon," which is one of the effective songs.

* * *

Something might be made of the circus number, but as it stands it lacks balance and climax. The lengthy South Sea island sketch with music is less fortunate, and the ballet which concludes the first act, though it has possibilities, now seems confused. Gloria Blake, Alfred Jiminez, Ben Yost, and the Yost Octette do the "Faust" music with enthusiasm, but it provides a somewhat startling interlude.

The Radio Aces find a place during the course of the evening along with 3 Business Men. Collette Lyons turns up with her pert comedy singing. Frances Faye is down for a number that looked as though it would reach the stage around midnight, and there are dozens of others less easily identifiable in the maze of a revue program.

'Artists and Models'

At the Boston Opera House—New revue presented by Lou Walters and Don Ross in association with E. M. Loew and Michael Redstone. Lyrics and music by Dan Shapiro, Milton Pascal, and Phil Charig. Choreography by Natalie Kamarova, assisted by Lauretta Jefferson. Costumes designed by Kathryn Kuhn. Scenery by Watson Barratt. Dialogue by Messrs. Walters and Ross and Frank Luther. Directed by John Kennedy. Jane Froman is starred in a cast which includes the following:

Frances Faye, Mary Raye & Naldi, Romo Vincent, Marty May, Jackie Gleason, Collette Lyons, Billy Newell, Radio Aces, Nick Long, Carol King, Peters Sisters, Ben Yost, Don Saxon, Mayla, Mildred Law, Harold & Lola, Gloria Blake, Worth Sisters, Joyce Mathews, 3 Business Men & Pearl, Billy Boze, Barbara Bannister, Sheila Bond, Gloria LeRoy, Jeanne Blanche, Lee Loprete, Mullen Sisters, Phillis Wells, Gertrude Erdey, Betty Jane Hunt, Patsy Lu Rains, Ben Yost Singers, and Helen Thomas Harp Ensemble.

Gershwin Opera Returns

It is eight years since George Gershwin's "Porgy and Bess" first lilted and syncopated its way on to the American musical scene. It has now become a fixture, and as such, is entitled to judgment on the basis of its ability to stand up, year after year.

By this reckoning, and by last night's performance at the Shubert Theater, it remains one of the most refreshing, invigorating breezes that ever swirled up out of Tin Pan Alley and gave new life to the operatic stage.

Its leading tunes are among Gershwin's teasing or haunting best and are a credit to modern American music. Its choruses and stage business do violence to the old operatic forms in the most satisfactory manner. But it is not great. It is more nearly a smart musical comedy than an opera, and it leaves one wishing incontinently that Gershwin had had another chance.

* * *

Part of the difficulty last night lay in the fact that the cast had apparently sung the score several score times too many, in the course of transcontinental trouping. The singers were syncopating in a too familiar groove. Even the undoubted talent of Conductor Smallens seemed worn a little smooth.

But the source of uneasy listening went deeper. Gershwin obviously had script trouble. He selected a racial tragedy of great and moving power, and made a pseudo-comedy of it. Two violent murders and the repeated infidelity of Bess to Porgy were glossed over with little explanation, with implausibly swift changes from heavy to light heart, even for Negro stereotypes from Charleston's Catfish Row; and the whole gave an impression of forced gaiety and speed at any cost.

To be sure, Mozart did the same with the great text of Beaumarchais's "Marriage of Figaro," turning its searing attack on the Old Regime which helped bring on the French Revolution into an infinitely charming, minuetted travesty of the original.

* * *

Perhaps Gershwin should have chosen a lighter theme and not tampered with a tragedy. His best lyrics in "Porgy and Bess," while masterpieces of Gershwin's art, run to melancholy but not to tragic feeling. He has strung them together like arias on a slender musical thread, and the gaps between show unmistakably that this was the composer's first opera.

To illustrate both problems, in book and score: The peak of rising dramatic action, when Porgy admits to Bess that he knew she had stayed on the island with Crown, is tossed off like a glass of water between dances. By the same token, the musical climax during the storm in Serena's room was mostly musical sound and stage mechanics, rather than genuine musical or dramatic emotion.

Mozart after all simply censored the revolution out of his book, and one never misses it. But Gershwin and Du Bose Heyward left situations in the book which called imperatively for dramatic and musical power. Murder and heartbreak seemed to intrude incongruously on the scene while Gershwin's pleasantly sad or glittering harmonies and the chattering of Catfish Row over fish and funerals went their staccato way.

S. R. D.

Cornelia Otis Skinner

Coming to Jordan Hall with her monologues on Saturday and Sunday

'The Patriots'

Colonial Theater — The Playwrights Company and Rowland Stebbins present Walter Hampden in "The Patriots," by Sidney Kingsley. Staged by Shepard Traube. Lighting by Moe Hack. Third play of the Theater Guild-American Theater Society subscription season. For two weeks beginning Oct. 11, 1943. The cast:

Captain	Matthew Ayres
Thomas Jefferson	Walter Hampden
Patsy	Julie Haydon
Martha	Marie Dow
Jupiter	Ken Renard
James Madison	Ross Matthew
Alexander Hamilton	Guy Sorel
George Washington	Cecil Humphreys
Sergeant	Peter Emery
Colonel Humphreys	John Stephen
Jacob	William C. Tubbs
Ned	Paul Ransom
Mat	Philip White
James Monroe	John P. Boyd
Mrs. Hamilton	Sonya Stokowski
Henry Knox	Joe Byron Totten
Butler	Paul Mosnar
Mr. Fenno	Freeman Hammond
Mrs. Conrad	Leslie Bingham
Frontiersman	John Stephen
Thomas Jefferson Randolph	Allen Martin, Jr.
George Washington Lafayette	Theodore Leavitt

'Porgy and Bess'

At the Shubert—Third engagement in Boston of the folk opera based on DuBose and Dorothy Heyward's play "Porgy." Music by George Gershwin, book by DuBose Heyward, lyrics by Mr. Heyward and Ira Gershwin. Production by Cheryl Crawford, directed by Robert Ross.

The cast:

Maria	Georgette Harvey
Lily	Catherine Ayres
Annie	Musa Williams
Clara	Harriet Jackson
Jake	Edward Matthews
Sportin' Life	Avon Long
Mingo	Jerry Laws
Robbins	Henry Davis
Serena	Alma Hubbard
Jim	William C. Smith
Peter	George Randol
Porgy	Todd Duncan
Crown	Warren Coleman
Bess	Etta Moten
Policeman	Kenneth Konopka
Detective	Richard Bowler
Undertaker	Coyal McMahan
Lawyer Frazier	Charles Welch
Nelson	Charles Colman
Strawberry Woman	Catherine Ayres
Crab Man	Leslie Gray
Coroner	Don Darcy

Plays for Children

"Little Men" will be seen at Jordan Hall, Oct. 30, as the first of five Clare Tree Major plays for children to be given on Saturdays at 10:15 a. m., by the Children's Theater of New York in its sixth Boston season. Other plays in the series, sponsored by the Women's International League, are "The Nuremberg Stove," Dec. 4; "Cinderella," Jan. 15; "King of the Golden River," Feb. 26, and "Five Little Peppers," April 8.

On the Stage

"Victory Belles," a new farce by Alice Gerstenberg having to do with the shortage of men at home in wartime, will be presented in New York this season by Henry Adrian.

* * *

The Theater Guild announces that its production of "The Innocent Voyage," dramatized by Paul Osborn from a novel by Richard Hughes, with Oscar Homolka and Herbert Berghof in leading roles, will open in Wilmington, Del., on Oct. 28. An engagement of two weeks in Philadelphia and one week in Baltimore will follow.

* * *

Maurice Evans and Judith Anderson are playing the leads in a production of "Macbeth" that uses soldiers in many of the roles. It is now being seen in Hawaiian army posts.

Early Release of Materials For Postwar Goods Advised

A forecast of the supplies of critical material that may be available for consumer goods after peace comes is something that is essential for industry if it wishes to plan ahead for postwar employment, Joseph P. Spang, Jr., chairman of the industrial division of the Boston Committee for Economic Development, asserted, Boston Business, monthly publication of the Boston Chamber of Commerce.

To this end, restrictions and limitations on various materials should be removed as fast as changing conditions permit, rather than waiting until the war ends, said Mr. Spang, who is also president of the Gillette Safety Razor Company.

Government agencies including the War Production Board and the Office of Price Administration are asked to forecast as soon as possible when such restrictions and limitations can be removed, so industry will not be delayed in making plans for the future.

Alden C. Brett, chairman of the Boston C. E. D. and treasurer of the Hood Rubber Company, has submitted the proposals to C. E. D. headquarters in Washington with a request to urge the Government to carry them out.

"One of the fundamental tasks of the C. E. D. all over the country should be to condition the boards in Washington such as the WPB, OPA, and others who have jurisdiction over the restriction and limitation of critical materials to see that these boards are in the frame of mind to take off these limitations and restrictions as soon as the military situation warrants," Mr. Spang declared.

"It is idle to make a lot of plans for postwar employment not knowing what the attitude of these different boards in Washington is going to be. I have seen no expressions from them as to their desire to facilitate industry in getting back in the production of consumer goods as the supply situation eases as far as military requirements are concerned.

"It is my impression that right now certain limitations are unwarranted. The metal situation, although spotty, is one concerning which I think industry, looking forward to postwar employment, should be advised by the bureaus at Washington as to what the present situation is, and more important to what industry may look forward."

Stressing the agreement of 50 leading businessmen to serve on the Boston C. E. D., Mr. Spang points out that first steps of the Committee will include the informing of all Boston manufacturers having 20 or more employees, of the aims of the C. E. D. and to ask for co-operation in instituting postwar preparations where they have not already been undertaken.

Later questionnaires will be sent requesting information on their employment prospects. Analysis of the returns from these questionnaires will be made by the Boston Committee's Research Division, headed by Prof. Erwin H. Schell of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Part of the comprehensive programs will be to enlist similar studies and co-operation on the part of distributive and service industries, this work to be under supervision of Edward J. Frost, President of William Filene's Sons Company.

Magnesium Plant in Vermont Among State's Postwar Plans

The Week in Vermont

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTPELIER, Vt. Oct. 12—Postwar employment problems are holding the attention of several Vermont agencies and many municipalities. Among the studies being made is one by the Champlain Valley Council, of which Joseph Winterbotham, Jr., is President, which proposes the development of a new industry to Vermont—the production of magnesium from asbestos tailings.

Vermont is one of the largest of the nation's producers of asbestos, from mines located in the towns of Eden and Lowell, in Lamoille and Orleans counties. It is estimated that there are at present between 2,000,000 and 3,000,000 tons of tailings, waste product from the mines, and that there will be a constant production in the future of 1,000 tons per day.

Mr. Winterbotham has held recent conferences with Secretary of the Interior Ickes regarding the possibilities of magnesium production and the department plans to send a representative to the mines to survey the extent of the deposits in their relation to the economic production of magnesium in the future.

Reporting to the Champlain Council, Mr. Winterbotham said the use of magnesium is now growing faster than that of any other metal, and a recently developed welding process would increase still further the demand for magnesium.

The Council is also looking postwarward to the building of the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence Seaway and its accompanying project, a deep-water canal between Sorel, Ont., and the terminus of the present Richelieu River canal. This "cut off" would provide waterborne transportation from the St. Lawrence into Lake Champlain and the Hudson River. Since the Lowell and Eden mines are only about 60 miles from the proposed deep-water project, the canal would promote the growth of the magnesium industry by providing low-cost transportation, both of raw materials and the finished magnesium product.

Burlington, Vermont's largest city, while looking hopefully toward development of these major products, is studying through a planning committee, more quickly started projects such as airport expansion, a new sewage and garbage disposal plant and conversion of war industries to the manufacture of domestic consumer goods such as fabrics made from skim-milk and pre-fabricated houses made of plywood. Vermont's major industries, milk and wood products, are expected to play a major part in the development of such industries.

Postwar Demands

Postwar planning questionnaires circulated among Vermont wholesale and retail business by Chambers of Commerce, indicate that the demand for consumer goods will be unprecedented after the war. Everything from automobiles to all types of household goods and appliances will be among products demanded.

Using figures compiled for the city of Burlington alone, with its pre-war population of 27,686 and approximately 7,900 families, questionnaires disclosed the prospects for that city in terms of expected or projected purchases during the first six months after the war, to be: Automobiles 585, refrigerators 388, washing machines 285, radios 301, living room furniture 308, linoleum 324, to name just a few of the major demands.

The figures given did not represent the desires born of war-swollen incomes, for 85 per cent of the persons queried intended to buy a particular item because their present one was born out while only 15 per cent intended to buy what they never had owned before.

Milk Subsidies

Attacking proposed new milk subsidies as "one more step in the administration's program to fasten political control on American agriculture," Senator George D. Aiken, this week told members of the United Farmers' Co-operative at Morrisville, that he would fight to the last in Congress to defeat such proposals.

Citing a decision of Supreme Court Justice Jackson in which it was held that where "government gives money, it has the right to regulate," Senator Aiken said he would not feel worthy of his birthright if he stood silently by and saw, insidiously creeping over America, everything from which we are fighting to save other nations.

Turning to the economics of the subsidy program, Senator Aiken pointed out the administration, on the one hand, was proposing to roll back the cost of food while, on the other, it was demanding another 10 per cent from everyone's pay check.

"If you roll back prices five per cent and then take 10 per cent away from a man to pay for that five per cent, the Senator added, "it doesn't take higher mathematics to see who is getting stuck."

Boston Publisher Arrives in London

LONDON, Oct. 12 (AP)—Robert Choate, publisher of the Boston Herald and Traveler, has arrived in London after a nine-hour flight across the Atlantic in a big bomber.

He plans to spend the next three weeks or month surveying industrial and other conditions in England, and will visit numerous bases of the United States Eighth Air Force.

Choate said he had a smooth crossing but the temperature dropped as low as 32 degrees below zero during the high flight.

Photo Lamps Ready

Limited quantities of photoflood and photoflash lamps have just been made available to civilian photographers—both amateur and commercial—as the result of a recent order of the War Production Board. Heretofore, a WPB preference rating was required. Local dealers report they are now selling these items in small quantities to their customers—generally six photoflash and two photoflood lamps to a person.

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Entertainment Timetable for Today in Greater Boston

Plays

Colonial—"The Patriots," by Sidney Kingsley. Presented by the Playwrights' Company and Rowland Stebbins. Starring Walter Hampden. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Boston Opera House—"Artists and Models." Presented by Lou Walters, Don Ross, E. M. Loew and Michael Redstone. Starring Jane Froman. 8:30. Matinees Saturday (Oct. 16), Wednesday (Oct. 20), and Saturday (Oct. 23).

Plymouth — "Kiss and Tell," comedy by E. Hugh Herbert. Featuring Violet Heming, Walter Gilbert and Betty Anne Nyman. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Wilbur—"Uncle Harry," by Thomas Job. Starring Eva LeGallienne and Joseph Schildkraut. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Shubert—"Porgy and Bess," by George Gershwin and Du Bose Heyward. Presented by Cheryl Crawford. Featuring Todd Duncan. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Films in Boston

Esquire—"Frontier Bad Men," Diana Barrymore. 1, 3:55, 6:45, 9:35. "The Falcon in Danger," Tom Conway, Jean Brooks. 2:25, 5:20, 8:10.

Exeter—News and Short Films. 2, 5, 8. "The Heart of a Nation," Michele Morgan, Raimu. 3:10, 6:10, 9:10.

Fenway—"Wintertime," Sonja Henie, Jack Oakie. 12:55, 3:40, 6:30, 9:20. "The Gorilla Man," John Loder, Ruth Ford. 11:40 a. m., 2:30, 5:20, 8:10.

Keith Memorial—"Phantom of the Opera," Nelson Eddy, Susanna Foster, Claude Rains. 9:30 a. m., 12, 2:30, 5, 7:30, 10. "Prairie Chicken," Jimmy Rogers. 11:05 a. m., 1:35, 4:05, 6:35, 9:05.

Kenmore—"Panama Hattie," Red Skelton, Ann Southern. 1, 4, 7, 9:55. "Desert Victory." 2:35, 5:30, 8:10.

Majestic—"You're a Lucky Fellow, Mr. Smith," Allan Jones, Evelyn Ankers. 12:30, 3:50, 7:10, 10:10. Stage Show: 2:30, 5:40, 8:45.

Metropolitan—"This Is the Army," George Murphy, Alan Hale, Donald Reagan, Kaie Smith. 10 a. m., 12:15, 3:30, 4:45, 7, 8:15.

Modern—"Oklahoma Kid," James Cagney, Rosemary Lane. 9:20 a. m., 12:25, 3:30, 6:35, 9:40. "Someone to Remember," Mable Paige. 10:55 a. m., 2, 5:05, 8:10.

Orpheum—"Salute to the Marines," Wallace Beery, Fay Bainter. 9:05 a. m., 12:15, 3:40, 6:30, 10:15. "My Kingdom for a Cook," Charles Coburn. 10:45 a. m., 2:05, 5:20, 8:45.

Paramount—"Wintertime," Sonja Henie, Jack Oakie. 10:50 a. m., 1:30, 4:10, 6:55, 9:35. "The Gorilla Man," John Loder, Ruth Ford. 9:35 a. m., 12:20, 3, 5:40, 8:25.

RKO-Boston — "Spitfire," Leslie Howard. 10:50 a. m., 1:45, 4:40, 7:35, 10:10. Stage Show: 12:20, 3:15, 6:10, 9:05.

Scollay—"Heaven Can Wait," Don Ameche, Gene Tierney. 11:25 a. m., 2:40, 5:55, 9:15. "Bomber's Moon," George Montgomery, Annabelle. 10:10 a. m., 1:25, 4:40, 8.

South Station Theater—"Forgotten Treasure." "Don't Talk, Crime Does Not Pay," "Minstrel Days," "Over the Andes," "Hands of Women," "Pete Smith," latest newsreels and other shorts. Continuous.

State—"Salute to the Marines," Wallace Beery, Fay Bainter. 11:30 a. m., 3:03, 6:30, 10:05. "My Kingdom for a Cook," Charles Coburn. 1:20, 4:55, 8:20.

Telepix—"The Yanks in Ireland," "Pete Smith's 'Seventh Column'," "Over the Andes with Fitzpatrick," "Tommy Tucker," "John Nesbitt," "World Series," "Captured Nazi Films," "World News." Continuous 10:30 a. m. to midnight.

Uptown—"Appointment in Berlin," George Sanders. 2:20, 5:17, 8:15. "Stormy Weather," Lena Horne, Bill Robinson. 1, 3:42, 6:40, 9:35.

Washington Street Olympia—"Heaven Can Wait," Gene Tierney, Don Ameche, Charles Coburn. 10:55 a. m., 2:25, 5:50, 9:15. "Bomber's Moon," George Montgomery, Annabella. 9:45 a. m., 1, 4:35, 8.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "Best Foot Forward," Lucille Ball, Harry James. "Assignment in Brittany," Pierre Aumont, Susan Peters. Continuous 1-11.
Allston: "Ox-Bow Incident." Henry Fonda, Dana Andrews. "Go Luck, Mr. Yates," Claire Trevor. 1:45, 8.

ARLINGTON—Capitol: "My Sister Eileen," Rosalind Russell, Brian Aherne. "Henry Aldrich Swings It," Jimmy Lydon.

BRAINTREE—Braintree: "The Fleet's In," Dorothy Lamour. "Adam Had Four Sons," Continuous from 1:15.

BRIGHTON — Egyptian: "Presenting Lily Mars," Judy Garland, Van Heflin. "Pilot No. 5," Franchot Tone, Marsha Hunt. Continuous 2-11.

BROOKLINE — Brookline Village: "Background to Danger," George Raft, Brenda Marshall. "Three Hearts for Julia," Ann Sothern, Melvyn Douglas.
Coolidge Corner: "Stormy Weather," Lena Horne, Bill Robinson. "Appointment in Berlin," George Sanders.
Cleveland Circle: "Oklahoma Kid," James Cagney, Rosemary Lane. "Someone to Remember," Mable Paige, John Craven. 1:45, 8.

CAMBRIDGE—Central Square: "Watch on the Rhine," Bette Davis, Paul Lukas. "Nobody's Darling," Mary Lee, Gladys George. Continuous 1-11.

Harvard: "Hangmen Also Die," Brian Donlevy, Walter Brennan. "You'll Never Get Rich," Fred Astaire, Rita Hayworth. Continuous 1-11.
University: "Behind the Rising Sun," Margo, Tom Neal. 3:05, 6:25, 9:45. "The Youngest Profession," Virginia Weidler, Edward Arnold. 1:35, 4:55, 8:10.

DORCHESTER — Dorchester: "Destroyer," Edward Robinson, M. Chapman. "What's Buzzin', Cousin?" Ann Miller, J. Hubbard.
Codman Square: "Watch on the Rhine," Bette Davis, Paul Lukas. "Youngest Profession," Virginia Weidler. Continuous from 1.
Franklin Square: "Watch on the Rhine," Bette Davis, Paul Lukas. "Youngest Profession," Virginia Weidler. Continuous from 1:15.

EVERETT—Capitol: "Keep 'Em Slugging," Dead End Kids. 2:05, 8:22. "Pilot No. 5," Franchot Tone, Marsha Hunt. 7, 9:31.
Park: "First Comes Courage." Merle Oberon, Brian Aherne. "Nobody's Darling," Mary Lee.

HYDE PARK — Hyde Park: "Presenting Lily Mars," Judy Garland, Van Heflin. "Pilot No. 5," Franchot Tone. Continuous from 1:30.
Hyde Park: "Journey Into Fear," Dolores Del Rio, Joseph Cotten. "Little Miss Molly," Maureen O'Hara. Continuous 1:30-11.

JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "Behind the Rising Sun," Tom Neal, Margo. "The Youngest Profession," Virginia Weidler. 1:45, 7:45.

LEXINGTON—Lexington: "DuBarry Was a Lady," Lucille Ball. 2:15, 8:15. "Omaha Trail," James Craig. 4:10, 9:55.

MALDEN—Granada: "Destroyer," Edward G. Robinson. 3:01, 6:11, 9:21. "Two Senoritas From Chicago," Joan Davis. 1:48, 4:58, 8:08.
Mystic: "Sarong Girl," Ann Corio. 2:15, 5:20, 8:25. "Frontier Badmen," Lon Chaney, Diana Barrymore. 3:30, 6:35, 9:40.
Maplewood: "DuBarry Was a Lady," Red Skelton, Lucille Ball. 3:10, 6:05, 9:12. "Highways by Night," Richard Carlson, Jane Randolph. 2:02, 4:58, 8:04.
Orpheum: "Blazing Frontiers," Buster Crabbe. 1:55, 5:05, 8:25. "Coney Island," Betty Grable, George Montgomery. 3, 6:10, 9:30.
Sirand: "Stormy Weather," Lena Horne, Bill Robinson. 3:25, 6:35, 9:35. "Alaskan Highway," Richard Arlen. 2:15, 5:25, 8:25.

MATTAPAN—Oriental: "Best Foot Forward," Lucille Ball, William Gaxton. "Frontier Badmen," Diana Barrymore, Robert Paige. 1:45, 7:45.

MEDFORD—Medford: "Presenting Lily Mars," Judy Garland, Van Heflin. "Nobody's Darling," Mary Lee, Gladys George. Continuous 1-11.

Fellsway: "Hit the Ice," Abbott and Costello. "Sherlock Holmes in Washington," Basil Rathbone.

MELROSE—Melrose: "Coney Island," Betty Grable, George Montgomery. "Journey Into Fear," Joseph Cotten, Dolores Del Rio.

NATICK—Colonial: "So Proudly We Hail," Claudette Colbert, Paulette Goddard, Veronica Lake. "Mexican Spitfire's Blessed Event," Penny Singleton. Continuous 2-11.

NEEDHAM—Paramount: "Presenting Lily Mars," Judy Garland, Van Heflin. "Pilot No. 5," Franchot Tone, Marsha Hunt.

NEWTON—Paramount: "Destroyer," Edward G. Robinson, M. Chapman. "The Youngest Profession," Virginia Weidler. Continuous 1:30-11.

QUINCY—Quincy: "Behind the Rising Sun," Robert Ryan, Tom Neal. "Hoosier Holiday," Emma Dun. 2, 8.
Strand: "First Comes Courage," Merle Oberon, Brian Aherne. "Stormy Weather," Lena Horne, Bill Robinson.

SOMERVILLE—Central Square: "Hangmen Also Die," Brian Donlevy, Walter Brennan. "Let's Have Fun," B. Gorden, M. Lindsay.
Strand: "Bataan," Robert Taylor, George Murphy. "Hi, Ya, Chum," Jane Frazee, Ritz Bros.
Capitol and Ball Square: "Talk of the Town," Jean Arthur, Cary Grant. "Harrigan's Kid," Bobby Readick.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH—Cameo: "Edge of Darkness," Errol Flynn, Ann Sheridan. "Saludos Amigos." 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

WAKEFIELD—Wakefield: "McGuerins From Brooklyn," Max Baer, William Bendix. 2:08, 7:33. "The Constant Nymph," Charles Boyer, Joan Fontaine. 3:59, 8:44.

WALTHAM — Embassy: "Hers to Hold," Deanna Durbin, "Alaska Highway," Richard Arlen. Continuous.

WATERTOWN—Watertown Square: "Slightly Dangerous," Lana Turner, Robert Young. "King of the Cowboys," Roy Rogers.
Coolidge: "Bombardier," Pat O'Brien, Ann Shirley. "Good Luck, Mr. Yates," Claire Trevor.

WAVERLEY—Strand: "Hit the Ice," Abbott and Costello. "Secret Enemies," C. Stevens.

WELLESLEY HILLS—Community Playhouse: "The Constant Nymph," Joan Fontaine, Charles Boyer, Alexis Smith. "Fantasia."

WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "Presenting Lily Mars," Judy Garland, Van Heflin. "Pilot No. 5," Franchot Tone, Marsha Hunt.

WINCHESTER—Winchester: "Stage Door Canteen," all-star cast. 2:45, 6:15, 8:55. Selected Shorts.

WINTHROP — Winthrop: "Destroyer," Edward G. Robinson. "Nobody's Darling," Mary Lee, Gladys George. 2:30, 7:50.

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West Newton Center Opens Fall Program

Women's Activities

By Alice Myers

Assistant Women's Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Schoolgirls and their mothers, not to mention their brothers, are traipsing into the West Newton Community Center this week, eager to start their fall programs. Seventh and eighth graders got off to a patriotic lead yesterday afternoon with their first children's home nursing course under the direction of Mrs. James H. Caine.

The Moulton Club opened its seasonal program last night under the leadership of Miss Bessie Hipkins, President. This group of Negro members of the Center is planning a series of craft projects, the first being the making of patchwork lap robes for the Red Cross.

Tomorrow night Mrs. W. Ashley Paige will put the ballroom dancing class through its opening steps. At the request of the young people themselves, the dancing classes are being commenced much earlier this year, according to Miss Gertrude MacCallum, who is beginning her 17th year as Director. There will be two classes, one for sixth to eighth graders and another for ninth and older.

Some of the mothers started a craft group last Thursday, with knitting, cane seating, basketry, and leather work on their program. Beginning October 20 there will be an adult class in home nursing.

Toward the end of the month the Women's Council will hold its first meeting. This is a new group made up of all the women who are members. It will meet once a month, devoting its time to some service job to meet a need at the Center or for the community.

Boys in the community drop in for recreation and the games which are on the program five nights a week under the supervision of Edward W. Blue and Charles Regan. Besides these activities swimming is arranged for them at the Y. M. C. A. and basketball at one of the school gymnasiums.

In her work with the younger girls, Miss MacCallum has the assistance of two Senior Scouts, Virginia Cattell and Edith Ann Young, who attend to the books in the library and read stories and superintend games. She hopes to have some volunteers from Wellesley College again this season, too. Instruction in sewing, knitting, woodworking, and various crafts is all given by professionals.

Plans for the winter were thoroughly gone over last week by the Board of Directors, an active group of community-minded women under the presidency of Mrs. Robert R. Bishop. The other officers are: Mrs. Clark E. Woodward, First Vice-President; Mrs. Robert H. Loomis, Secretary; Mrs. Oliver Leland, Treasurer; Mrs. Frederick C. Wells, Assistant Treasurer, and Mrs. W. Latimer Gray, Corresponding Secretary.

'Help Wanted'

Mrs. Edward K. Rand, chairman of the Emergency Committee of the Women's City Club, would appreciate some extra help right now in providing Christmas gifts for the evacuated children in Great Britain. The Committee is filling quantities of 9x12 bags for these boys and girls, many of whom are still living in bleak quarters separated from their families. There is also a great demand for layettes, according to Mrs. Rand. The Club's workrooms are open every day except Saturday. On Monday evenings a group of young women helps fill the bags with sweaters, socks, mittens, and small toys.

Meeting Tomorrow

The Arrangers of Marblehead— The Club will celebrate its tenth anniversary with a luncheon at MacDonalds in Marblehead. Mrs. Arthur P. Teele will give a "History of the Arrangers" and Mrs. Laurence B. Brown will have charge of the special exhibits featuring fruits and vegetables. Members are requested to bring flowers for the camp hospital at Fort Banks.

Lawrence Woman's Club — The Education Department, of which Mrs. John S. Crouse is Chairman, will present as speaker of the afternoon Miss Marion Cuthbert of the National Board of the Y. W. C. A. The meeting will be held at the Y. W. C. A. at 2:30 p. m. with Mrs. Alfred E. Chesley, Mrs. E. Eben Grimes, and Mrs. Victor A. Reed as hostesses.

Big Variety Of Army Jobs Open in N. E.

Appealing to New England's historic tradition of volunteering for war service, the Army's Office of Office Procurement today disclosed a long and broad list of requirements for military-government assignment abroad, as well as other berths for men vulnerable or invulnerable to the draft.

Women, too, are included among those wanted for commissions as dieticians and medical aides.

Co-operation of all employers was asked, to facilitate release of personnel.

Military government, to prepare men for overseas administration with officers of allied nations, makes up the bulk of openings. In general, applicants must be in the 38-55 age bracket and have at least five years of experience in their fields.

These fields are: Labor, agriculture, forestry, price control and rationing, electric power, water and sewage, harbors and waterways, public utilities, including railroad, truck, water, and air transportation, public safety, including police, fire, prison, and civilian defense specialists, accountants, fiscal officers, foreign-exchange bankers, and public welfare experts, to distribute food and relief and care for children and others.

The Engineer Corps wants marine maintenance and repair officers, from among those experienced in marine design and construction, with experience in dock work, bulkheads, submarine work, dredging, and project managing.

These men should be under 48 years of age, with a high-school education.

The Engineers also want highway engineers with a college degree and four years of experience, also under 48 years of age.

Maintenance men, specialists in heavy earth-moving equipment, are wanted, if they have a high school education or equivalent, and five years of experience.

Among the other openings are: Transportation experts, water terminal managers, pier superintendents, stevedore superintendents, cargo officers, port stewards, warehousemen, assistant port superintendents, inland waterways officers, small-boat officers, industrial traffic experts and highway traffic control experts.

Further information in each category is available at the Army's Officer Procurement Branch of the First Service Command, 80 Federal Street, Boston, 10.

Plans to Double in Music

By a Staff Photographer

Gorgias Gianola of Uruguay

Studying mechanical engineering at Massachusetts Institute of Technology, he intends to earn a living as an engineer but give the rest of his time to music, which is his major interest.

Music and Mechanics Mixed In Career of Young Uruguayan

Gorgias Gianola, young pianist and conductor of Uruguay, desires to have time to devote to his music in the future, so he is bending all his energies now to the study of mechanical engineering at Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Music and engineering may not go hand in hand in every country, he says, but in Uruguay a musician finds he cannot eat his melodies and needs another profession with which to support himself.

Although there is ample appreciation of music in Uruguay, the small population makes it impossible to put music on a paying basis, he says. The national orchestra in Montevideo is government-owned as is the auditorium where the concerts are given and the radio over which they are broadcast. Mr. Gianola, who learned conducting through his own study of books on the subject, had the distinction of leading the national orchestra as guest conductor in a broadcast before he came to the United States.

His advanced study of composition he also pursued by himself as the National Conservatory of Music puts emphasis in its courses on training for ballet, orchestra, and opera, rather than on composition and conducting, he explained.

There is a close relation between the music of all of the South American Republics, says Mr. Gianola, but that of Uruguay is most closely allied to that of Argentina. The Spanish influence is unmistakable in all of it but the contributions of other peoples, including the native Indians, may also be found in the folk music of each of the different countries.

Sitting at the piano, Mr. Gianola illustrated with a popular Uruguayan dance, vigorous and with a variety in rhythm and a warmth of melody partly borrowed from the African Negroes, who were brought to the South American as to the North American colonies before the slave trade was wiped out.

Mr. Gianola has composed "small" pieces for the piano, the musical score for a motion picture produced in Uruguay, and looks forward to translating into music a series of legends written by Fernan Silva Valdes, a native poet. Having been reared on his father's cotton plantation, he is close to the land and knows the lore of the picturesque gauchos.

With two more years of engineering study ahead of him, he organized at M. I. T., about six months ago, an orchestra of South Americans—a Cuban, Venezuelan, Colombian and Panamanian—who play native instruments and are much in demand for programs. The marimbola, a box with six inch - and - a - half metal strips across the front, is the most unusual of their instruments. The marimbolist sits on the box and strums the metal strings, getting much the effect of a bass viol.

Summer before last, Mr. Gianola spent some time at Tanglewood with Koussevitzky, and helped organize a Pan-American Association of Young American Composers, designed to encourage the performance of works of young composers of the Americas and also to sponsor a biennial festival of music of the Americas after the war. Blas Galindo of Mexico, is President.

Course in Basic English

A course in Basic English is being offered at Harvard University this coming winter in the Graduate School of Education. Those interested are invited to attend the opening meeting of the series in Lawrence Hall, Kirkland Street, Cambridge, on Thursday, Oct. 14, at 7:30 p. m.

Gas-Oil Stocks In N. E. Slowly Show Increase

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12 (AP)—The total oil stocks in New England on Sept. 30 were nearly 700,000 barrels below 1942 levels of the same date, Representative Edith Nourse Rogers (R) of Massachusetts learned today from Harold L. Ickes, Petroleum Administrator.

He said, however, that gasoline supplies increased in September.

A table of New England oil stocks was furnished to Mrs. Rogers by Mr. Ickes, who said gasoline supplies "have been increasing slowly but steadily in New England over the past several weeks, having gained 151,000 barrels since Sept. 1."

Mr. Ickes said kerosene stocks are 830,000 barrels higher than they were a year ago.

"The significant fact about this is that during December, 1942, kerosene shortages developed in New England which necessitated barging large quantities of kerosene from New York to New England," said Mr. Ickes.

"The kerosene stocks now in New England and New York are larger than they were a year ago, and the stocks are better located with respect to points of consumption.

"Heating distillate stocks have been increasing steadily and gained 800,000 barrels during the month of September.

"Residual fuel stocks have been increasing steadily since the middle of the summer and now equal last year's level approximately," Mr. Ickes said.

New England oil stocks tabulated by Mr. Ickes:

Gasoline—Sept. 30, 1942, 1,982,000 barrels; same date, 1943, 688,000 barrels.

Kerosene—Sept. 30, 1942, 2,202,000 barrels; same date 1943, 3,032,000 barrels.

Distilled Fuels—Sept. 30, 1942, 3,654,000 barrels; same date 1943, 3,579,000 barrels.

Residual fuels—Sept. 30, 1942, 2,195,000 barrels; same date 1943, 2,073,000 barrels.

Total—Sept. 30, 1943, 10,033,000 barrels; same date 1943, 9,372,000 barrels.

Commenting on the figures furnished to her by Mr. Ickes, Mrs. Rogers said she was determined to press with Government authorities for a policy which "would give our people at least as much oil as we are making available to some of our Allies."

She said she thought Britain was capable of supplying more of Canada's oil requirements and could contribute more Persian petroleum to the Allied cause, as suggested by the five Senators returning from their world tour.

While distillate or heating oil was on approximately the same level this autumn as last, the coal situation was worse, she said, adding it was necessary to build up additional oil stocks.

Ration Dates For Consumers

Meat, Butter, Etc. — Today — Brown stamps "C," "D," and "E" in Ration Book No. 3 now valid; expire Oct. 30.

Oct. 17—Brown "F" stamps become valid; expire on Oct. 30.

Sugar—Oct. 31—Stamp No. 14 in Book 1, good for five pounds, expires. Stamps No. 15 and 16 each good for five pounds of sugar for canning only, also expire.

Canned Goods—Oct. 20—Blue stamps, "U," "V," and "W" expire.

Nov. 20—Blue stamps "X," "Y," and "Z" stamps will expire.

Nov. 1—First series of Green Stamps, "A," "B," and "C," in Book No. 4—To be issued before end of October—will become valid; expire Dec. 20. Values same as blue stamps in Book No. 2.

Gasoline—No. 6 coupons in "A" books are now good for three gallons each, expire Nov. 8. Coupons in "B" and "C" books now good for 2 gallons each, but expiration dates vary. Face of each coupon must be endorsed in ink with State and registration number.

Fuel Oil—Today—New No. 1 fuel-oil coupons now good until Jan. 4, 1944. (Class 4, small domestic users, 10 gallons; class 5, large domestic users, 50 gallons.)

Shoes—Stamp No. 18 now valid for one pair. Expiration date extended indefinitely.

Stamp 1 on "Airplane" sheet of Book 3 becomes valid for one pair on Nov. 1.

Stoves—Rationing began Aug. 24; purchase certificates obtainable from local boards.

Tires—Oct. 31. Last day for tire inspection for B book holders; C-Book holders, Nov. 30. New tires now restricted to "C" cars with mileage of more than 601 a month.

For CBS Programs TODAY!

WEEI

590 on your dial

AMERICAN MELODY HOUR at 7:30 p.m.

The glorious soprano of Eileen Farrell rings out in familiar songs we know and love. Baritone Bob Hannon, Contralto Evelyn MacGregor and Violinist Remo Bolognini are accompanied by David Broeckman's orchestra in a half hour of pure melodic pleasure.

JUDY CANOVA at 8:30 p.m.

Judy of the loud voice (but it can be mighty sweet!) and the zany sense of humor (but it can be mighty subtle!) ...heads a very fast-moving comedy program that will rock you in your chair! Judy has fun on every program...and so will you as you listen.

EDWIN C. HILL at 6:15 p.m.

Able reporter, Edwin C. Hill discusses the Human Side of the News, the stories behind the news, the forces that create the news, that give it life and substance.

MARY LEE TAYLOR at 11:00 a.m.

Mary Lee Taylor and her recipes have been a help to women for years...and now, when food is of paramount importance, her program is even more important to every home-maker. Every Tuesday and Thursday.

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See the radio page of this newspaper for full WEEI schedule

Dennison Elects New Treasurer

New treasurer of Dennison Manufacturing Company is Arthur E. Newhall of Framingham, it was announced today.

He has been a member of the company's directorate for three years, and at different times has been President of the Hood Rubber Company, executive vice-president of Talon, Inc., and a director of the Second National Bank of Boston.

Since the war, he has served as Rubber Co-ordinator and executive director of the Combined production and Resources Board. He is presently a member of the Board of the B. F. Goodrich Company and of the Hood Rubber Company, and is a trustee of Tufts College.

Christian Science Program Oct. 17

Mr. Jules Richon of Hempstead, Long Island, will conduct a Christian Science program from radio Station WEAF, New York City, next Sunday, Oct. 17, at 8:30 a. m., E. W. T. The subject of the address is "Working Together."

This is the fifth program in the 1943-1944 series that is being given through the co-operation of the National Broadcasting Company over Station WEAF, and is given with the approval of The Christian Science Board of Directors.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

For Wednesday, Oct. 13

12 noon WMEX 1515kc

Today's FM Programs

WGTB, Boston (46.7m)

3:00 p. m.—News; FM Varieties.
3:45 p. m.—Horace Heidt's Music.
4:00 p. m.—News; Vocal Varieties.
4:15 p. m.—Novatime.
4:30 p. m.—Music You Want.
5:00 p. m.—News; Band.
5:15 p. m.—"Shall We Waltz?"
5:30 p.m.—Musical Program.
6:00 p. m.—News; Music by Shrednick.
6:30 p. m.—Mario Berini, songs.
6:45 p. m.—Church in the Wildwood.
7:00 p. m.—News; Dinner Music.
7:30 p. m.—Vincent Lopez's Orchestra.
7:45 p. m.—Norman Cloutier's Strings.
8:00 p. m.—News; Golden Gate Quartet.
8:15 p. m.—"Norway Fights On."
8:30 p. m.—Allen Roth's Orchestra.
9:00 p. m.—Sign Off.

W43B, Boston (44.3mc), and W30B, Mount Washington, N. H. (43.9mc)

3:00 p. m.—Arthur Gaeth, news.
3:15 p. m.—Concert Orchestra.
3:30 p. m.—Maxine Keith, songs.
3:45 p. m.—"Quiz Wizard."
4:00 p. m.—Walter Compton, news.
4:15 p. m.—Across the Footlights.
4:30 p. m.—"Full Speed Ahead."
5:00 p. m.—News Service.
5:15 p. m.—Musical Program.
6:30 p. m.—Dinner Concert.
7:00 p. m.—Fulton Lewis, Jr. news.
7:15 p. m.—Dave Rose's Orchestra.
7:30 p. m.—"Confidentially Yours."
7:45 p. m.—Fred Lang, news.
8:00 p. m.—Treasury Star Parade.
8:15 p. m.—News Service.
8:30 p. m.—Griff Williams Orchestra.
9:00 p. m.—Gabriel Heatter, news.
9:15 p. m.—Don Redman's Orch.
9:30 p. m.—American Forum of the Air.
10:15 p. m.—Sunny Skylar, songs.
10:30 p. m.—Paul Schubert, news.
10:45 p. m.—Music That Endures.
11:00 p. m.—News Service.
11:15 p. m.—Denny Beckner's Orchestra.
11:30 p. m.—Dance Orchestra.

Today on Short Waves

Chunneking—10:30 a. m.—Talk in English. XGOY, 9.63 meg., 31 m.

Guatemala—2:35 p. m.—Concert. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.

London—6:00 p. m.—London to Edinburgh. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRG, 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.

London—6:15 p. m.—Into Battle. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRG, 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.

Moscow—6:48 p. m.—Program in English. RKE, 15.1 meg., 19.7 m.

London—7:00 p. m., Calling the West Indies. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRG, 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.

Caracas—7:30 p. m.—Songs of the American Republics. YV5RN, 6.20 meg., 48.4 m.

Guatemala—8:15 p. m.—Children's Hour. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.

London—8:30 p. m.—At the Piano: Myra Hess. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRG, 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.

Moscow—9:00 p. m.—Comments in English RKE, 11.9 meg., 25.3 m.

London—10:00 p. m.—Radio Theater: Scenes from "On Aporoval." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.

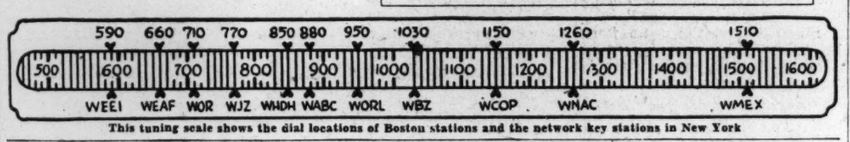
London—11:15 p. m.—McGeachy's Daily Round-Up. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GRT, 7.15 meg., 41.9 m.; GRX, 9.68 meg., 30.9 m.

Owing to conditions abroad, some of these programs may be subject to change.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

Tonight: **A New Monitor International News Program**
YANKEE NETWORK STATIONS 6:30 P. M.

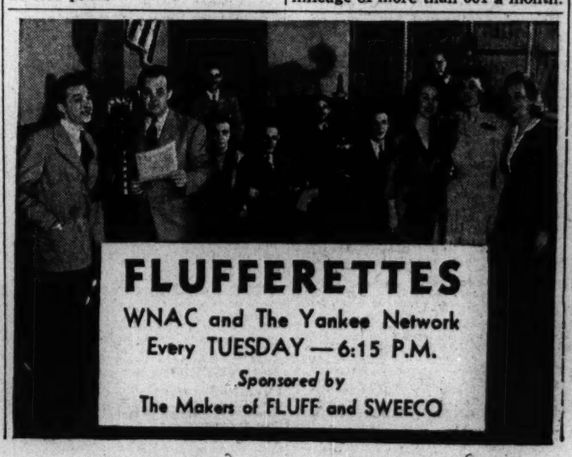


This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
3:00	"Mary Marlin": sk.	Morton Downey, songs	'Woman of America': sk.	Arthur Gaeth, news	"Waltzing With You"
3:15	Across the Caribbean	News; Air Express Music	"Ma Perkins": sketch	Concert Orchestra	"Waltzing With You"
3:30	News; Snapshots	Studio Orchestra; speak-	'Pepper Young's Family'	Maxine Keith, songs	Gene Autry and the
3:45	"Help Wanted"	ers	'Right to Happiness': sk	"Quiz Wizard"	Cowboy Jamboree
4:00	Your Home Front	Air Express Music	Backstage Wife: sketch	Walter Compton, news	Jimmy Murray, Minstrel
4:15	Reporter; news	Newscast	Stella Dallas: sketch	Across the Footlights	Earl Hines' Orch.
4:30	Book talk	Air Express Music	Lorenzo Jones: sketch	"Full Speed Ahead"	Claude Thornhill's Orch.
4:45	Defense: "Date"	Musical Poll of Hits	Young Widder Brown: sk	"Full Speed Ahead"	Les Brown's Orch.
5:00	Five O'Clock Follies;	Musical Poll of Hits	"When a Girl Marries"	Sheelah Carter, news	Johnny Messner's Orch.
5:15	E. Howe, m. c.	"Dick Tracy": sketch	"Portia Faces Life"	Sports Matinee	Irish Melodies
5:30	"Follies"; Quartet	Jack Armstrong; sketch	"Just Plain Bill": sketch	"Chick Carter": sketch	Irish Melodies
5:45	"American Women"	'Capt. Midnight': sketch	'Front Page Farrell': sk.	"Superman": sketch	News service
6:00	"Page One": news	Terry and the Pirates	News; Commentator	News service	Sport comment
6:15	Edwin C. Hill, news	News Highlights	Frank Colby, talk	Musical Program	Moment Musicale
6:30	"Musically Yours"	Phil Saltman's Blue Boys	Music for Moderns: songs	**Monitor World News**	Sports; Music Interlude
6:45	News; 6:55 **J. Harsch**	Phil Saltman's Blue Boys	Lowell Thomas, news	Sports; Music	Sports of the Day
7:00	"I Love a Mystery"	Sportscast; music	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news	March to Victory
7:15	Harry James' Or.	Anthony Bruno's Orch.	J. W. Vandercook, news	Dave Rose's Orchestra	Richard Salinger, news
7:30	American Melody	Adrian and Alice, songs	**"Salute to Youth": Ray-**	"Confidentially Yours"	Royal Light Quartette
7:45	Hour; songs; orch.	Francis P. Matthews	**mond Paige's Or; sol'sts**	Fred Lang, news	Frank Parker, songs
8:00	'Big Town': drama	Earl Godwin, news	Ginny Simms; inter-	Treasury Star Parade	Studio speaker
8:15	"Letter to Editor"	"Lum 'n' Abner"	views; orchestra	News service	Bill Dooley's Orch.
8:30	Judy Canova Show:	Ed "Archie" Gardner's	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	Griff Williams' Orch.	The Attucks Chorus
8:45	comedy; or.; news	'Variety Show'; guests	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	Griff Williams' Orch.	The Attucks Chorus
9:00	"Burns and Allen";	Famous Jury Trials	Mystery Theater: Geof-	Gabriel Heatter, news	Variety Hour
9:15	or.; comedy; guests	Famous Jury Trials	frey Barnes, narrator	Don Redman's Orch.	Variety Hour
9:30	Report to Nation	Ted Fiorito's Orch.	"Fibber McGee & Molly"	**American Forum of Air:**	Variety Hour
9:45	Report to Nation	Dance Orchestra; songs	"Fibber McGee & Molly"	**Should Women Be**	Variety Hour
10:00	"Passport for	**Raymond Gram Swing**	**Bob Hope's Variety Show:**	**Drafted?**	News; Defense talk
10:15	Adams"; drama	"Waltztime"	**comedy; songs; orch.**	Sunny Skylar, songs	"Voice of Poland"; dr.
10:30	**Congress Speaks**	"The Symphonette" with	**Red Skelton and Co.**	Paul Schubert, news	Tommy Carr's Orch.
10:45	'Foreign Corresp'd't'	M. Piastro, cond.	**Red Skelton and Co.**	Musical Roundup	Woody Herman's Orch.
11:00	News; World War II	Newscast	News; "Romance"	News service	Art Jarrett's Orch.
11:15	News; News anal'sis	Harry Green's Orchestra	Richard Harkness, news	Denny Beckner's Orch.	Duke Ellington's Orch.
11:30	Rideout; Raymond	Fishermen's Program	**"Words at War": drama-**	Dance orchestra	Day's End: music
11:45	Scott's Orchestra	Jerry Wald's Orch.	**tized War Books"**	Dance orchestra	Day's End: news

Wednesday's Programs

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
7:00	Top o' the Morning	Air Express Music	News; music	Organ Melodies	
7:15	News; Bill Elliot	Newscast	Dress Parade: Band	News comment	
7:30	Music; news	Musical program	News service	Musical Band Box	
7:45	News; war summ'ry	Musical program; News	Reveille Roundup	Musical Clock	N. E. Fellowship; religious
8:00	**News of the World.**	Martin Agronsky, news.	Musical Toast	News service	Musical Timetable
8:15	Caroline Cabot	Church in the Wildwood	Musical Toast	"George & Dixie"; news	Musical Timetable
8:30	Carl Moore's Show.	Nancy Lee: women's pgm	News service	Morning Moods	Musical Timetable
8:45	Carl Moore: news.	Newscast	Studio speaker	Morning Moods	Musical Timetable
9:00	"Morning, Ladies"	The Breakfast Club	Home Forum; talk	News; Louise Morgan, Int	Scandinavian Melodies
9:15	**School of the Air:**	The Breakfast Club	Church in the Wildwood	Louise Morgan, Int.	Scandinavian Melodies
9:30	**"New Horizons"**	The Breakfast Club	Wartime Food News	Spotlight Revue	Studio speaker
9:45	Food Fair; talk	The Breakfast Club	"Treasury Star Parade	Musical Roundup	Studio speaker
10:00	"Valiant Lady"	Morning Market Basket	"Lora Lawton"; sketch	News commentator	Waltz Time
10:15	American Stories	Music; S. Amer. Music	"The Open Door"; sk.	Choir Loft	L. Grossman, talk
10:30	Honeymoon Hill	Fishermen's Pgm.; news	"Helpmate"; sketch	Yankee House Party: va-	Shopping With Marie
10:45	Bachelor's Children	"Tops in Bands"	Musical program	riety show; orchestra	Mason
11:00	News; "Caribbean"	Breakfast Music	"Road of Life"; sketch	J. Thompson; S. Dixon	Kick-Conga
11:15	"Second Husband"	Breakfast Music	"Vic and Sade"; sketch	New England Cupboard	Melody for Meditation
11:30	"Bright Horizons"	News commentator	Brave Tomorrow; drama	Happy Joe and Ralph	Kay Kyser's Orch.
11:45	"Aunt Jenny"	Lily Carthew Interviews	"David Harum"; sketch	Imogene Wolcott: 'Food'	News service
12:00	Kate Smith Speaks	Newscast	News; Quartet; Music	Boake Carter, news	**Monitor Views the News**
12:15	"Big Sister"; sketch	Bond Wagon Quiz	Chet Gaylord, songs	"At the Console"	The Pepper Shaker
12:30	"Helen Trent"; sk.	National Farm and Home	Marjorie Mills, talk	'Window'; Music R'ndup	Italian Melodies
12:45	"Our Gal Sunday"	Hour: speakers; music	Marjorie Mills, talk	Musical Roundup	Italian Melodies
1:00	"Life Beautiful"	Martin Agronsky, news	"You're Telling Us!"	News service	Italian Melodies
1:15	"Ma Perkins"	Edward MacHugh, hymns	"You're Telling Us!"	Jack Berch and His Boys	Italian Quarter Hour
1:30	B. Fisher, news	ABC's of OPA	"Mary Foster"; sketch	Words in the Music	Religious program
1:45	"The Goldbergs"	Fishermen's Pgm.; news	News service	Cedric Foster, news	Religious program
2:00	Serial drama	Home Fronts Int.; music	Guiding Light; drama	News; Music Roundup	Melody Mystery Contest
2:15	Serial drama	Mystery Chef, food facts	"Lonely Women"; sketch	Yankee Kitchen	Melody Mystery Contest
2:30	'We Love & Learn'	Singing Stars	"Light of the World"	Yankee Kitchen	Musical Novelty
2:45	"Pepper Young'	"Singing Stars"	Hymn recital	Sports comments	News service
3:00	"Mary Marlin"; sk.	Morton Downey, songs	'Woman of America': sk	Arthur Gaeth, news	Waltzing With You
3:15	Across Caribbean	News; Air Express Music	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	Concert orchestra	Waltzing With You
3:30	News; Music	State Dept of Education:	Pepper Young's Family	Maxine Keith, songs	Gene Autry and Cowboy
3:45	"Help Wanted"	speaker; orchestra	"Right to Happiness"	"The Quiz Wizard"	Jamboree
4:00	Your Home Front	Air Express Music	Backstage Wife: sketch	Walter Compton, news	Sammy Kaye's Orch.
4:15	Reporter; news	Newscast	Stella Dallas: sketch	Across the Footlights	Red Nichols' Orch.
4:30	Victory Council	Air Express Music	Lorenzo Jones: sketch	"Full Speed Ahead"	Larry Clinton's Orch.
4:45	Network; Date Book	Musical Poll of Hits	Young Widder Brown: sk	Waves Variety Program	Jan Garber's Orch.
5:00	Five O'Clock Follies;	Musical Poll of Hits	"When a Girl Marries"	Sheelah Carter, news	Vaughn Monroe's Orch.
5:15	Evelyn Howe, m. c.	Dick Tracy, sketch	"Portia Faces Life"	Sports Matinee	Irish Melodies
5:30	"Follies"; Quartet	"Jack Armstrong"	'Just Plain Bill': sketch	"Chick Carter"; sketch	Irish Melodies
5:45	American Women	"Captain Midnight"; sk	'Front Page Farrell': sk	"Superman"; sketch	News service
6:00	Comment; news	Terry and the Pirates	News; Sports reporter	News service	Sports news
6:15	Texas Rangers	Newscast	"The Melodeers"	Sports; Music	Moment Musicale
6:30	Lyn Murray; Music	Bing Crosby, songs	"Jesting With Jesters"	**Monitor World News**	Boston School Committee
6:45	News; 6:55 **J. Harsch**	Phil Saltman's Blue Boys	Lowell Thomas, news	Sports; music	Sports of the Day
7:00	"I Love a Mystery"	Sports; music	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news	March to Victory
7:15	Harry James' Orch.	Anthony Bruno's Orch.	J. W. Vandercook, news	Ted Cole; Bobby Norris	Richard Salinger, news
7:30	"Easy Aces"; sketch	The Lone Ranger: west-	Network program	Hal McIntyre's Orch.	Lyric Theater: drama
7:45	"Mr. Keen"; sketch	ern drama	John Barry, comments	Hal McIntyre's Orch.	Your Army
8:00	Sammy Kaye's Or.	Earl Godwin, news	"Mr. and Mrs. North";	"Sizing Up the News"	Studio speaker
8:15	Sammy Kaye's Or.	Lum 'n' Abner, sketch	comedy mystery drama	News service	Billy Dooley's Orch.
8:30	Drama, with Jean	Quiz Program; guests;	**Beat the Band: Hilde-**	"Take a Card"; quiz with	Tommy Carr's Orch.
8:45	Hersholt; news	J. C. Flippen, m. c.	**garde: H. Sosnick's Or.**	Wally Butterworth	**Boris Goldovsky, pianist**
9:00	**Lionel Barrymore:**	Bandwagon, Freddy Mar-	Eddie Cantor; Nora Mar-	Gabriel Heatter, news	Wagner: Tristan und
9:15	**Mayor of the Town**	tin's Or.	**tin; comedy; guest; or.**	Maurice Spitalny's Orch.	**Isolde (Symphonic**
9:30	Jack Carson Variety	Dance Orchestra	"Mr. District Attorney"	"Soldiers With Wings";	**Synthesis)**
9:45	Show; guests	Dance Orchestra; song.	"Mr. District Attorney"	drama; guest stars	Tristan und Isolde; news
10:00	**Moments in Music:**	**Raymond Gram Swing**	Kay Kyser's College of	John B. Hughes, news	Local Sports
10:10	**"The Merry Widow'**	**George Meany: AFL talk**	**Musical Knowledge**	Sunny Skylar, songs	Local Sports
10:30	Morton Gould's Or.	'The Symphonette,' with	Kay Kyser's College of	Paul Schubert, news	Local Sports
10:45	Alec Templeton	M. Piastro, cond.	Musical Knowledge	Musical Roundup	Local Sports
11:00	News; World War 2	News	News; "Romance"	News service	Will Bradley's Orch.
11:15	News; news anal'sis	Harry Green's Orch.	Richard Harkness, news	Buddy Franklin's Orch.	Tommy Carr's Orch.
11:30	**Elisabeth Schumann**	Fishermen's Program	Music You Want	Guy Lombardo's Orch.	Day's End: music
11:45	**Concert Orchestra**	Lou Breese's Orch.	Music You Want	Guy Lombardo's Orch.	Day's End; news



FLUFFERETTES

WNAC and The Yankee Network

Every TUESDAY — 6:15 P.M.

Sponsored by

The Makers of FLUFF and SWEECO

Russians in Suburbs of Gomel—Luftwaffe on Defensive

Continued from Page 1

pelled the Nazis to reserve these planes for defense and patrol work, leaving the Russians free to press home their offensive in all the main theaters.

In the Mediterranean theater, the Allied Fifth and Eighth Armies are being held up in Italy for the moment by mud and rain. The best prospect of a move is in the center of the line, where General Clark's men captured Pontelandolfo in the hills the previous day and are now in a position to attempt to outflank the Germans on the Volturno River on reasonably firm ground.

The Volturno itself is swollen with rains and in places is overflowing its banks, making frontal attacks impossible. The only events of importance during the day were raids by American bombers on Corfu, Nazi-held Greek island commanding the narrow entrance to the Adriatic, Rhodes, Crete and on the Nazi-held areas of Cos.

While the Italian front is suffering unavoidable delays, the tremendous activity of the Yugoslav guerrillas, organized from Allied Headquarters, indicates that plans are developing across the Adriatic.

Today the irregulars claim to have captured Cherso, the 30-mile-long island controlling the entrance to the Gulf of Fiume. They report stiff fighting at half a dozen points along the Dalmatian coast. So seriously do the Germans take these irregulars that they are said to have threatened widespread retaliation against Yugoslav towns and hostages. One town, Novo-Meste, was already reported completely wiped out.

In the Pacific, General MacArthur's airmen have launched out to a new target in the Dutch Celebes, 800 miles from the western end of Australia.

Mediterranean:

German Airfield On Corfu Bombed

Northwest African Air Force bombers, pursuing their attacks on the Germans in the Balkans and the Eastern Mediterranean for the seventh successive day, struck a heavy blow Oct. 11 at the German airfield on Corfu, strategic Greek island dominating the entrance to the Adriatic, Allied Headquarters announced.

On the rain-bogged Italian battle front, only artillery and patrol actions were reported as Fifth Army troops along the swollen Volturno River front prepared for an assault on powerful German positions.

New raids on Calato Airfield on Rhodes and Herakleion airdrome on Crete also were announced. These missions were undertaken by American Liberators that poured bombs among parked aircraft and buildings near the airfields.

Bomb-carrying Lightnings made their first raid on the Antimachia landing ground on the island of Cos in the Dodecanese. This airfield has twice changed hands in fighting there.

The Volturno River has overflowed its banks in some places, covering the near-by fields with water and making fighting there virtually impossible.

By a Staff Artist

Yugoslav Caldron

Increasing activity is reported from the Yugoslav guerrillas and Partisans, organizing resistance to the Germans at the northern end of the Adriatic at points indicated.

Russia:

Soviets Penetrate Gomel's Suburbs

The Red Army fought its way through the suburbs of Gomel, the first major objective in White Russia, and neared the Upper Dnieper River into that sector to bring further support to the salients on the western bank of the Middle Dnieper.

Russian forces were lined up along the entire 100-mile east bank of the Sozh River for an assault across the stream which runs south through Gomel to its junction with the Dnieper. Some suburbs of Gomel, including Novo Belitsa on the east bank of the Sozh, have already been taken and bridgeheads have been established on the west bank.

The main part of Gomel lies west of the Sozh about 25 miles from the Dnieper. The elimination of the Germans from the Sozh-Dnieper triangle would expose the Germans' Dnieper line, which is already broken north of Kiev, to new attacks.

The German communiqué, reporting reduced activity along the southern wing of the front between Zaporozhe and the Sea of Azov, said Nazi troops had repulsed Soviet attacks along the Middle Dnieper, south of Gomel and southwest of Velikie Luki.

Aerial battles over the Dnieper, front-line dispatches to the Moscow press said, have become almost incessant.

The Red Army's heavy material as well as large numbers of men, however, have been transported across the river to face the Germans.

Collective farmers and Dnieper fishermen, meanwhile, have received high praise for important work in manning boats which took the Red Army across the river to surprise the Germans.

Nazi Air Force On Defensive

The Army newspaper Red Star said that the German Air Force, undergoing a crisis which caused it to change tactics, had turned generally to the defensive on the Russian front.

"The overhwelming majority of aerial clashes now are waged under conditions in which the initiative is in the hands of Soviet pilots," Lieut. Col. Nikolai Denisoff said in an article.

He described this as a radical change from the earlier days of the campaign when the Germans sought supremacy in the air by blockading the Russian front-line airdromes, bombing air bases and sweeping the skies with fighters.

"The big aerial combats over the Orel, Belgorod and Kharkov battlegrounds which were won by our pilots at the beginning of the summer campaign, and the latest battles in the air above the Ukraine and other sectors of the front prove that German aerial tactics are undergoing a crisis," Colonel Denisoff wrote.

He said that heavy bomber losses had forced the Germans to turn from mass operations to patrolling operations at most points, and had restricted their bombing to groups of 10 or 12 Junkers and Heinkels flying at different altitudes. Most enemy aerial operations are carried out at dawn or dusk, he added.

Increased antiaircraft protection was described as another characteristic of the current Nazi operations, with the Germans attempting to compensate for lack of planes by special new antiaircraft guns and mortars.

Yugoslavia:

Nazis Threaten Wide Destruction

Germany has threatened to destroy every city, town and village in Yugoslavia and to shoot an unspecified number of hostages in an effort to force Partisans and guerrillas now waging war against the Reich to lay down their arms, a communiqué of the Yugoslav Liberation Army, broadcast from the Free Yugoslav Radio, declared.

The communiqué said that German planes were dropping leaflets over Yugoslav cities "in which they threaten the towns with complete destruction and the shooting of hostages." It was issued after the Yugoslavs had claimed the capture of the important island of Cherso, commanding the entrance to the Gulf of Fiume, and added:

"The German Luftwaffe is continuing its ruthless attacks on unprotected towns and villages.

"The town of Novo-Meste has been completely destroyed. Not a living soul remains."

Novo-Meste is 40 miles west of Zagreb, and 10 miles east of Zumerak, last Ustashi stronghold between Trieste and Zagreb, the capture of which was announced in the Yugoslav war bulletin.

The German threat of extermination came as the Patriots claimed a series of victories which included the capture of Slankamen, a town on the Danube near the city of Novisad and approximately 50 miles northwest of Belgrade.

"The Dalmatian coast south of Spalato is firmly held by the Partisans," said the war bulletin.

"In the sectors of Susak, Otocac, Duga-Resa, Karlovac, Zara and Sinj bitter fighting continues."

Columns of the First Bosnian Corps, operating under the Liberation Army banner of Drug Tito, beat off a strong attack by German forces attempting to storm the important Partisan stronghold of Tuzla, 100 miles southwest of Belgrade, the communiqué declared.

The Germans were said to have suffered heavily in their struggle to protect the main railway line between Zagreb and Belgrade.

Cherso, capture of which was announced in Yugoslav communiqué Oct. 11, is 30 miles long and eight miles wide and lies 25 miles east of the Italian naval base of Pola at the head of the Istrian peninsula. It is 20 miles south of Fiume, which the Yugoslavs had said was under direct attack by their forces.

An Associated Press dispatch from Istanbul said that information received from Greece reported the German Occupation Army, apparently fearing trouble from the Grecian population, had staged a demonstration of armored and motorized strength in Athens which lasted all day Oct. 8.

By a Staff Artist

The Relentless Russian Advance

Arrows indicate main points at which Russians are exerting pressure against the German line. The second arrow from the top shows the principal advance into the suburbs of Gomel, important German railway junction.

RAF Making Tests Of Bombers' Armor

By the Associated Press

London, Oct. 12

Following a trail blazed by the United States Air Forces, the RAF was reported today to be experimenting with body armor for bomber crews similar to the "flak suits" recently adopted for American airmen.

The equipment is designed to give added protection against anti-aircraft shrapnel.

Tirpitz:

Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox said that the British submarines which had immobilized the German battleship Tirpitz operated 1,000 miles from home with two-man crews.

The submarines slipped through mine fields and mazes of submarine nets to launch their torpedoes against the mighty Nazi battleship in a Norewegian hideout.

Secretary Knox, in his first press conference since his return from a 25,000-mile tour of European battle fronts, said that the attack on the Tirpitz was carried out while he was in England and was "characterized by a high spirit of daring and courage that is amazing."

He added that the little two-man submersibles not only made their way through submarine nets guarding the harbor, but also penetrated nets hung about the big ship itself.

It was one of "the most difficult things ever attempted and was a success," he said.

Mr. Knox added: "Speaking for the American Navy, I want to express highest appreciation of the courage shown by the British sailors who carried out this attack."

He said that the United States Navy had been acquainted with British experimentation in the midget type submarines for "eight or nine months, perhaps a year."

Dutch Celebes:

Makassar Docks, Oil Depots Fired

Making their fourth 2,400-mile round trip flight from an Australian base, American-manned Liberator bombers unloaded 25 tons of explosives and started huge fires among docks, fuel and oil depots at Makassar, Dutch Celebes.

The raid, staged on the night of Oct. 9 and from which all the big bombers returned, was disclosed in a communiqué on Oct. 12 from the headquarters of Gen. Douglas MacArthur.

It was the first raid on the Japanese base at Makassar since Aug. 18.

On Oct. 11, Dutch-flown Mitchell medium bombers maintained pressure in the area northwest of Australia with strikes on enemy bases on the Kai and Tanimbar Islands.

On New Guinea, where Australians are advancing toward the enemy base of Madang, advance patrols caught up for the first time with Japanese rear guards near positions in higher ground north of the Ramu River Valley. Meager reports from the front said the Japanese patrols fell back.

China:

Chinese Report Seesaw Battles

Seesaw battles, in which the Japanese have extended their footholds in Northern Anhwei Province with the capture of Ahchi, about 10 miles northeast of Siaofeng, but were held in check or forced back on other active eastern fronts, were reported in a Chinese communiqué.

The severest fighting of the new Japanese drives has centered about Siaofeng, Suancheng and Kwanteh along the Chekiang-Anhwei border where sizable Chinese forces have been concentrating as a threat to Japanese-held Hangchow and Nanking.

Japanese forces totaling 30,000 men were reported thrown into the triple drive which began Oct. 1.

Raid on Wake Island: Dive Bomber's View

Continued from Page 1

craft as served on all the airfields on Guadalcanal.

For 36 hours this force of warships stood off Wake Island while an almost continuous bridge of aircraft shuttled back and forth from carrier decks to the target.

Surface warships closed in to send hundreds of tons of supplementary shells onto the burning island. And when dusk fell on the first day the attack was picked up by long-range land-based Navy bombers.

More than 750 tons of shells and bombs were dropped on this tightly packed three-square-mile target.

Shortly after leaving the carrier deck, we were circling over the yellow sandspits of Wake. In the early hours our first wave dived on a completely unsuspecting garrison. When they awakened to their plight they sent up Zeros, but only after many had been destroyed on the ground.

Aircraft from our ship alone destroyed 22 bombers on the ground and downed 16 Zeros in the air in the first air battle ever fought by carrier-borne Hellcats—the Navy's newest fighter.

When our plane arrived over the island, Wake was defended only by a ceaseless barrage of fire which came from an estimated 500 anti-aircraft guns.

Through Bursting Shells

Diving down through the barrage without being hit was, as some pilot put it, about as easy as it would be for an eagle to fly through a picket fence.

As we went into the power dive, black puffs of smoke suddenly blossomed on all sides of us, marking bursting shells.

Straight down we plummeted, braked somewhat by the lowered wing flaps.

Once or twice our plane rocked as it was caught in the blast of a near-by exploding shell. One fragment we discovered later tore a five-inch hole in the plane's wing.

We pulled out from the dive so close to the ground that I was able to see barbed-wire and antitank barricades along the beach.

My pilot, a onetime cafeteria operator, "jinxed" the plane violently—pilot's jargon for weaving rolls and turns designed to evade fire—as streaks of red tracers stabbed all around us.

Scene of Destruction

Leaning from the cockpit it was possible to see the bomb-spattered runways and demolished barracks, water towers, and fuel dumps.

The enemy had built up the defenses of the island to many times its original strength. The installations are so closely massed in all sections that it would be almost impossible to drop a bomb without hitting something.

Each leg of the V-shaped island is only four miles, with three 6,000-foot air strips—two of which have been built by the Japanese—criss-crossing the apex which points southeastward. Here are clustered the barracks, revetments, and dispersal areas, surrounded by a network of trenches.

Just off the northern leg of the island a few of our planes were diving on Peale Island, once a landing for Pan-American Airways. Across the channel, on the mainland, fighters were swooping low to strafe the largest concentration of barracks on the heel of the point.

One long building believed to be the administration, was demolished by a skillfully aimed stick of bombs landing lengthwise. These buildings were of such light construction that they didn't burn, they merely blew to pieces.

Island Raked by Shells

Just off the beach stood remnants of a few barges which had been filled with troops when the fighters caught them in low strafing runs.

Farther seawards some of our warships were still raking the island with naval gunfire.

As we weaved and rolled our way out over the runways we could see 10 Zeros still standing in the open where they had been strafed before getting a chance for a take off.

Pillars of smoke began to rise marking our own bomb hits. One had fallen directly on an oil tank, sending up a column of black smoke.

Over the beach we could see the rusted hulks of two destroyers which had been run on the reefs during the invasion in December, 1941.

We circled the crippled base once briefly and headed back to the carrier deck, knowing from first-hand observation that the enemy had been hit a mortal blow.

When at the end of the second day the task force moved homeward, the mission was pronounced a complete success. We had slipped through the enemy air search area, launched our aircraft in the dark, and dropped the first bombs before the Japanese had any inkling that they were being attacked.

Negligible Loss of Planes

We had wiped out all air opposition in the first few hours of the long attack, losing a negligible quantity of our own planes. And though a few enemy air "snoopers" tried unsuccessfully to locate the task force after the attack began, there had been not a single effort to counterattack or even oppose the movement of so many warships.

Some officers commented that it would have been possible to land troops on the second day and to have taken the island with little effort.

Homeward-bound the tired but happy pilots rehashed the two days' work. "Too bad Col. Jimmy Devereux and his 384 Marines couldn't see what we did to the Nips they tried so hard to keep away," someone remarked.

Allies Get Bases in Azores To Fight U-Boat Menace

Continued from Page 1

other if any third power declares war on it.

A hint that Germany has been worried about the Azores came today from the Berlin Radio. A DNB broadcast said:

"Rumors and reports spread from British and American sources about the appearance of Anglo-American naval units off the Azores and about alleged ceding of Portuguese naval bases to the Anglo-Americans are bound to bring the Azores into particular strategical limelight."

A conference last week between Premier Salazar of Portugal and the Japanese Minister to Lisbon led to reports of Portuguese dissatisfaction with Japanese treatment of Lisbon's Pacific colony of Timor. There was a belief in Madrid that Portugal might demand the restitution of Portuguese Timor to Lisbon's administration and the evacuation of all Japanese forces from the Portuguese side of the island.

No Frontier With Axis

The possibility was mentioned in Commons that the Axis might regard the cession of Portuguese bases as a hostile act. This brought no response from Mr. Churchill.

Portugal has no land frontier with the Axis, but its shipping industries and harbors might be opened to long-range German attack in case war was declared upon it.

No Portuguese declaration of war against Japan is expected in London.

Beginning his statement to Commons, Mr. Churchill elicited loud and appreciative laughter when he said solemnly, referring to the 500-year-old alliance between Britain and Portugal:

"I have an announcement to make to the House arising out of the treaty signed between this country and Portugal in the year 1373."

At the conclusion of his statement, Commander Sir Archibald Southby promptly asked whether Portugal's example would be called to the attention of Eire, which although still regarded as a member of the British Commonwealth, consistently has refused naval and air bases to Britain.

Mr. Churchill made no response.

It is understood that President Roosevelt was kept fully informed of the Portuguese negotiations, which have been underway for several weeks.

In Immediate Effect

Mr. Churchill disclosed that the Portuguese neutrality was adopted at the beginning of the war with "the full agreement" of the British Government "with a view to preventing the war from spreading into the Iberian Peninsula."

But, the Prime Minister added, "The Portuguese Government, however, frequently stated . . . that the above policy in no way was inconsistent with the Anglo-Portuguese alliance," and on the basis of this alliance Britain requested facilities in the Azores.

Arrangements for these facilities "enter into force immediately," he said, in return for which Britain will give "assistance in furnishing essential material for the Portuguese armed forces and for maintenance of Portugal's national economy."

The latter provision of the agreement obviously is intended to aid Portugal in remedying its wartime food and supply situation, which recently has caused public demonstrations for more food in Lisbon and other cities and resulted in drastic reorganization of Portuguese rationing.

Coal for Lisbon

Implementation of the British promises presumably has already begun, because one of the biggest convoys of coal ships to sail up the Tagus since the start of the war was recently unloaded at Lisbon, continental reports said.

Nothing in the agreement, Mr. Churchill declared, "affects the continued desire of the Portuguese government . . . to continue their policy of neutrality on the European mainland and thus maintain a zone of peace in the Iberian Peninsula."

Recent dispatches from Madrid have suggested that Spain, united with Portugal in an Iberian bloc, will accord fully with this desire of the Portuguese Government, and the two nations will stand together for peace unless attacked.

The House roundly cheered the Portuguese action.

'Beard' and 'Razor Blade' Face Nazis With Bristling Attack

MADRID, Oct. 12 (AP)—The two most famous guerrilla leaders in France rejoice in the remarkable names of La Barbe and Lame de Rasoir—beard and razor blade. Each commands more than 200 men of an estimated 30,000 guerrillas who are now armed and organized in four zones, a former leader said.

This man, who headed bands in several regions, gave the first complete picture to reach here of the discipline and organization of the guerrillas.

Organized in groups ranging from 20 to 200 men, each group commands an area.

There are four zones, the largest of which is the Alpine Zone where it is estimated there are 14,000 armed Frenchmen, about half of whom are in Haute Savoie.

This zone also is alive with about 5,000 disbanded Italian soldiers who have large quantities of supplies from their Army stores.

The second strongest guerrilla zone is in Massif Central, particularly in the mountains of the Plateau de Milleache, where there are about 8,000 guerrillas.

The other two zones are around Plantaurel mountain of the Pyrenees foothills, north of Foix, where it is estimated 4,000 are operating, and Brittany, where guerrillas are believed to number about 3,000.

Once a volunteer is accepted, he turns over all his identity papers to his leader who burns them and gives the new member a new name, usually based on his personal appearance.

The leader known as Lame de Rasoir, who operates in the Modane area, got his name because of his prominent thin nose, while the most widely known leader, with the popular name of La Barbe, is a bearded giant operating in the hills west of Annecy.

Most of the guerrillas are well-armed with sub-machine guns, modern rifles and pistols supplied by plane. A number of bands operating in the Savoie region have batteries of light mountain artillery, given to them by the Italians or manned by Italian gunners.

In the Alpine area the guerrillas live in mountain chalets taken over for the duration.

Growing Call for Super-Gas Means Harder Blows to Axis

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12 (AP)—Official concern over the rate of bringing new 100-octane gasoline plants into production—although the program already is ahead of the schedule fixed only last year—offers substantial evidence that still harder blows are in store for the Axis.

While the present output of the super fuel for planes is several times larger than anything foreseen in pre-Pearl Harbor estimates, the United Nations flying forces could use still more—not only in more and bigger raids, but in new and bigger warplanes in greater numbers than had been thought possible.

The concern over 100-octane fuel plant construction was emphasized by the decision of Gen. H. H. Arnold, Chief of the Air Forces, to revoke his ban on tours by returned war heroes and warplanes to permit two bomber crews and their battered ships to visit 26 plants in 15 States. The crews will tell their stories to some 20,000 construction workers in an effort to dramatize the importance of the building program.

Materials no longer are the retarding factor that they were a year or two ago, but manpower has become scarce. War Department officials want to arouse the enthusiasm of the available workers in hopes of partly overcoming the lack of numbers by greater effectiveness.

Air Experts Skeptical On Super-Fortresses

By the Associated Press

London, Oct. 12

The German Radio has reported that Allied "Super-Fortresses," which carry no bombs but which are armed with a number of extra guns, are accompanying American bombers as "fighter escorts" on raids over Europe, the London Evening Standard says.

About a dozen of the specially equipped planes fly ahead of the regular Fortress bomber formations in echelon as a protective screen to ward off German fighters, the broadcast was quoted as saying.

The 8th Air Force had no comment on the report. Air experts were skeptical and observed that the regular Fortresses which shot down more than 300 German fighters in the last three raids are doing all right by themselves.

Birth Rate in Britain Highest Since 1926

LONDON, Oct. 12 (AP)—The birth rate in Britain, which declined during World War I, rose to 17.5 a 1,000 population in the second quarter of 1943, the highest since 1926, it was announced yesterday.

This rate, however, still is under the World War I level. Second-quarter figures then ranged from 24.5 a 1,000 in 1914 to 18.2 in 1918.

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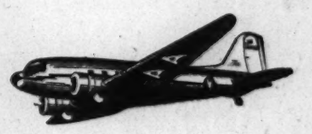
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Willkie Unlimbers Guns In Fight for Presidency

By Roscoe Drummond
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12—Wendell L. Willkie this week begins an all-out nonstop campaign for the Republican presidential nomination.

He begins it by facing his most outspoken critics and answering their most critical, designedly embarrassing questions.

Most of these questions center around his concept of One World.

The first four steps in Mr. Willkie's gathering and open drive for the G. O. P. nomination are:

1. He will, it has become known, take the occasion of his speech Friday night before a big party rally in St. Louis, to make an important declaration of policy and to deal directly with some of the provocative questions which the Missouri delegation to the 1940 convention put to him in the form of a detailed cross-examination.

[A story from New York on Willkie's reply to the St. Louis questionnaire appears on this page.]

2. He will come to Washington on Oct. 19 for an off-the-record speech and question-and-answer evening with a large group of Republican Members of Congress who are anxious to re-appraise their 1940 nominee.

On Stassen's Home Grounds

3. Shortly afterward, Mr. Willkie will invade the home territory of former Gov. Harold E. Stassen, whose name was only last week entered by friends in the Nebraska preferential primary. He will go to Minneapolis with his prospective pre-convention campaign manager, Gardner Cowles, co-owner of the Minneapolis Star, the Des Moines Register and Tribune and Look Magazine, for a personal conference with G. O. P. Minnesota leaders.

4. On his return from Minneapolis, he will make a speech in Syracuse in support of the Republican candidate for New York's Lieutenant Governor.

By this time, Mr. Willkie will be well into his pre-convention campaign and it is his apparent intention to keep himself in public view from then on, trusting that his public support will persuade the Republican organization that he is the logical and most effective choice for the nomination.

As Guest of Club

When he comes to Washington next Tuesday, it will be at the invitation of the "Seventy-Eight Club," an informal organization of freshman Republicans which takes its name from the number of the present Congress. The group holds regular supper sessions for discussion on public questions, usually with a guest speaker from outside the legislative body.

Members of the club, about 50, take turns inviting guest speakers and Mr. Willkie is attending at the request of Representative Wat Arnold (R) of Missouri, who is said to be the only Willkie enthusiast in that State's Republican delegation at this stage of the campaign.

Each member of "the Seventy-Eight Club" is entitled to invite one Republican Member of Congress to the meetings and it is anticipated that a capacity turnout of approximately 100 will be on hand for the session with the Hoosier-New Yorker.

An advance sign of interest in the affair, as well as in the St. Louis speech, was given in the House yesterday when Representative Louis E. Miller (R) of Missouri spoke at length on the subject of Mr. Willkie's forthcoming appearance in St. Louis.

Mr. Miller's avowed purpose was to explain the circumstances attending the arrangements for the St. Louis speech, in which Mr. Willkie has been asked by Missourians to answer a long list of questions put to him by Republican Party officials in that State and by members of the Missouri delegation which supported him at the National Convention in 1940.

Most of the questions are designed to probe Mr. Willkie's views on postwar international problems. He already has characterized some of the queries as "ridiculous" and others as "bearing no relationship to reality." Nevertheless, it is known that he plans to deal with some of them.

Faces Hostile Front

The originators of the Missouri questionnaire, all known to be unfriendly to Mr. Willkie, profess that its purpose is not to put him "on the spot" but only to put him "on record." These are some of the typical questions:

"Do you believe that the United States should become a member of a world supra-national state?"

"If so, would it involve any limitation upon the sovereignty of the United States."

"If you favor a world state, what would you do about nations that refuse to come? Force them in by military means? Treat them as outlaws by not permitting them to trade with members of the world state?"

"Do you believe in absolute freedom of international trade?"

"Do you believe in the free and unrestricted movement of peoples?"

"If so, do you believe that it is desirable for America to permit flooding our country with alien individuals and alien ideas?"

"Newspapers report you to have said that if the Republicans adopt a liberal platform, they can win. We want to win. What do you mean by a "liberal platform'? Be specific, please."

The scheme of some of the Missourians to charge admission to the Friday night speech in St. Louis, and thereby to clean up a local party deficit, was frustrated by Mr. Willkie's announcement that he would hire the hall himself, in order that none who wanted to hear him might be kept away by the price of a ticket.

Willkie Is Willing to Discuss Policy With Missouri Critics

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 12—Criticized for association with a movement for a "supranational" world state in which United States sovereignty would be forfeit, Wendell L. Willkie dipped anew today in the state politics of the national Republican scene with a reply to Missouri partisans that again assailed isolationist thought as the answer to America's postwar problems.

The questionnaire from Edgar M. Queeny, St. Louis manufacturer, and a group of Missouri Republicans, had virtual repetition in the House of Representatives in Washington yesterday by Representative Louis E. Miller, of the "Show-Me" State Congress bloc, as "a very real desire" to clarify professed obscurities in Mr. Willkie's "One-World" view.

Mr. Willkie, reiterating his willingness to sit down with the Missourians "and discuss the points of difference in an informal manner to try to determine what they really had in mind," based his refusal to reply to the Queeny query as adoptive of present Federal Administration policy "of strong condemnation by frail association" when it wishes "to make a doubtful point."

The Miller speech centered on Mr. Willkie's membership on the Board of Freedom House, specifying such fellow-directors as Thomas W. Lamont, the international banker, and Henry R. Luce, publisher of Life, Time and Fortune Magazines, and activity of many of its directorate in Clarence Streit's "Federal Union Now" whose policy, Mr. Miller declared, would rank America in the same relative minority position that Missouri now occupies in the United States."

Stating this reply equally answered Mr. Queeny and Mr. Miller, Mr. Willkie said:

"I did not even know Mr. Lamont or any of his partners (in J. P. Morgan and Company) until several years after I became President of the Commonwealth and Southern Corporation, and, so far as I know, I have never served on a board of directors with him or any of them.

"I do know Mr. Lamont as I know you (Mr. Sweeny), as one of America's wealthy men conducting large enterprises (current reports have you more wealthy than he). With his opinions I sometimes agree and sometimes disagree. I have never paid much attention to the attack on him merely because he was a man of large means, any more than I have paid attention to attacks on you for that reason.

"Neither he nor you nor any other man influences my opinions beyond the logic of what he has to say. I never have been awed by great wealth such as yours nor afraid of defending a Communist such as Schneiderman if I thought his cause was just. I wear my sovereignty under my hat."

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West Coast-Alaska Road Link Sought

Pacific Northwest trade group plans drive for highway even before end of war.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Pacific Northwest

A direct highway connection between the West Coast and Alaska has moved from the realm of planning into a determined effort on the part of the Pacific Northwest Trade Association to make it a reality even before the end of war.

The Province of British Columbia has authorized the expenditure of $6,000,000 for such an undertaking and Congressional, Provincial and Territorial delegations from the region have been instructed to ask their Governments at Ottawa and Washington, respectively, for appropriations of $6,000,000 to make a total of $18,000,000 which it is estimated would be required to build the highway.

The proposal is to build a road which would connect the highway system of British Columbia with the new Alaska Highway, recently built from Dawson Creek to Fairbanks. This connection would go from Prince George in Northern British Columbia and connect with the Highway at Lower Post near Watson Lake, a distance of 517 miles. This connecting road would take what is known as the trench route, a sheltered area between the Rocky Mountains and the Alaska Coast Range.

Folder Gives Reasons

The Pacific Northwest Trade Association, composed of the Boards of Trade in Vancouver and New Westminster, the Victoria Chamber of Commerce, the Bellingham, Everett, Seattle, Tacoma, Spokane, and Portland Chambers of Commerce, has just issued a folder giving the reasons for building this connecting highway.

A map is included in the folder which shows graphically how this strip of highway provides the link which would make a Pacific Highway from San Diego to Fairbanks.

In the 20 years since the region has been planning for a highway to link them with Alaska, promoters of the idea have always stressed its importance as a military road. But these were the years when Japan was sending smiling visitors to the Coast to promote "good will" and people generally were opposed to war talk, so that military reasons had to be soft-pedalled. In the 1943 folder the military reason is the big argument for the road.

West an Arsenal

As the Trade Association states the case: "The entire West is an important arsenal and is engaged in making every type of war material from airplanes, ships, tanks down to the smallest items and including much specialized equipment for Alaskan operations such as huts and cold weather clothing.

"Supply bases for Alaska are located in Seattle and other cities in Washington, Oregon, and California. This material is transported to Alaska by ship. In the event of enemy action, this sea commerce could be interrupted. The direct highway project would provide an alternate route by land. The military road is accessible to this area only by a very circuitous route of 1,457 miles."

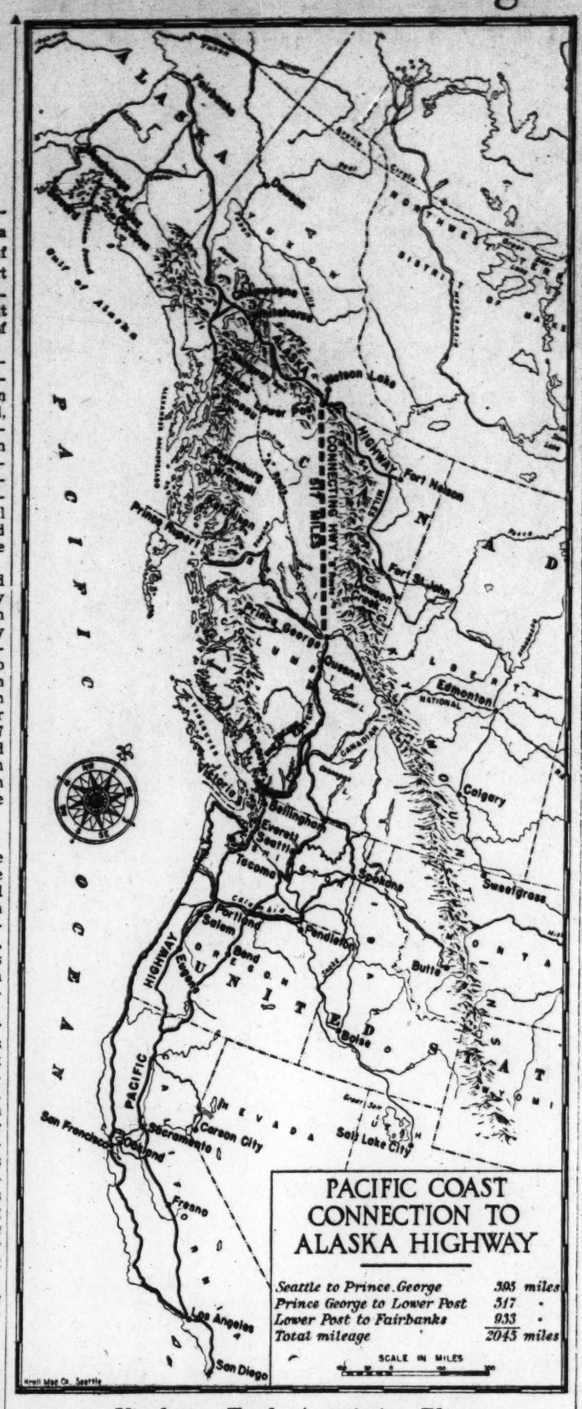
The road from Prince George, according to the report of the Trade Association, would be shorter than it is from Dawson Creek to the same point on the Alaska Highway and would mean a saving of 124 miles in truck traffic. Prince George is on the main line of the Canadian National Railroad and Dawson Creek is on a branch of the same railroad, both being rail heads from which freight movements to Alaska would originate.

Valuable Alternate Route

The proposed highway would thereby provide an important alternate access route, especially should the Alaska Highway be closed to traffic because of poor road conditions. The trade group quote engineering reports to substantiate their claim that, because of its sheltered position, the alternate road from Prince George could be kept open all winter and because of the terrain which provides a firm roadbed, could be maintained at little cost.

The route from the West Coast through British Columbia as compared with the circuitous route by way of Dawson Creek would mean a saving of 986 miles with an enormous saving in both expense of trucking and of time, both being of incalculable importance in military movements, according to the Trade Association.

Postwar reasons for the road as proposed by the Northwesterners are that it would make possible airfields to serve a route to Alaska and the Orient; that it would lead to the development of mineral and timber resources; that it would help in maintaining the long and traditional trade relations between the West Coast and Alaska; that it would provide a scenic route for tourists who have been waiting for years for a highway northward through British Columbia to Alaska, and that it would provide a link of the Pan American Highway to South America.



Northwest Trade Association Plan

Route of the suggested link between the British Columbia highway system and the new Alaska Highway, the connection running from Prince George to Lower Post, near Watson Lake. The project is being advanced by the Pacific Northwest Trade Association, which points out advantages of a direct highway connection with Alaska.

Mrs. Roosevelt's Course— 'If I Were a Negro Today'

CHICAGO, Oct. 12 (AP)—Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt asserted yesterday in an article written for the October issue of Negro Digest that:

"If I were a Negro today, I think I would have moments of great bitterness. It would be hard for me to sustain my faith in democracy and to build up a sense of good will toward men of other races.

"I think, however, that I would realize that if my ancestors had never left Africa, we would be worse off as 'natives' today under the rule of any other country than I am in this country where my people were brought up as slaves.

"In a comparatively short period of time the slaves have become free men—free men, that is, as far as a proclamation can make them so. There now remains much work to be done to see that freedom becomes a fact and not just a promise for my people.

"I know, however, that I am not the only group that has to make a similar fight. Even women of the white race still suffer inequalities and injustices, and many groups of white people in my country are the slaves of economic conditions.

"I would still feel that I ought to participate to the full in this war. When the United Nations win, certain things will be accepted as a result of principles which have been enunciated by the leaders of the United Nations, which never before have been part of the beliefs and practices of the greater part of the world. . . .

"I would not do too much demanding. I would take every chance that came my way to prove my quality and my ability and if recognition was slow, I would continue to prove myself, knowing that in the end good performance has to be acknowledged."

WFA Speeds Cut in Milk Supply

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12 (AP)—Confronted with a new and discouraging report on milk production, the War Food Administration today speeded up plans to limit civilian consumption in all metropolitan areas.

The Federal Crop Reporting Board's October survey estimated last month's milk output dropped 3 per cent below the corresponding month a year ago, despite an increase in the number of milk cows.

Accordingly, the WFA went ahead with arrangements to extend delivery and sales quotas which are designed to hold consumption of fluid milk itself to the June level, and of milk products to about 75 per cent of the June mark. These quotas already have been put into effect in about 30 areas.

The Crop Board said milk production per cow on Oct. 1 in herds kept by 20,000 of its correspondents throughout the country was the lowest for that season since 1939. Labor and feed shortages were given as major reasons.

WFA officials have said that civilian rationing of fluid milk and milk products will be necessary this winter if the dealer quota system does not work satisfactorily. This system leaves the matter of distributing supplies among consumers to the dairy industry itself.

Taxed Taxpayer Taxes Taxmakers

By the Associated Press

Alfred, N. Y., Oct. 12

"Dizzily yours" is the complimentary close of an open letter J. Nelson Norwood, President of Alfred University, has written Senators and Representatives pleading for simplification of income tax computation.

The letter, made public today by the University, said in part:

"How can we be expected to worry for days . . . over 1942 vs. 1943; March, June, September, December, 1943; March, 1944, and March, 1945? We get dizzy over forgiveness, cancellation, income tax, victory tax, withholding tax, payment to collector, withholding victory tax half year, corrected returns, 3 per cent, 5 per cent, 20 per cent, 17 per cent, normal taxes, surtaxes, exemptions, joint return, dividend exemptions, exemptions plus spouse's income, long form, short form, etc., etc.

"Won't you take pity on us and simplify this tax business?"

New Escort Ship Honors Tennessee Seaman Hero

TAMPA, Fla., Oct. 12 (AP)—A 300-foot destroyer escort, named for a Navy hero in the Solomons battle last November, was launched from the yard of Tampa Shipbuilding Company yesterday.

William F. Cates of Tipton, Tenn., was killed by a Japanese torpedo plane he shot down Nov. 12 from the cruiser San Francisco. The citation said that ignoring his own safety he kept firing at the enemy plane until it plunged flaming into his station.

Auxiliary of the C. I. O. To Hear Mrs. Roosevelt

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12 (AP)—Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt will address a luncheon on the Congress of Industrial Organizations Women's Auxiliaries at Philadelphia Nov. 3, auxiliary headquarters said yesterday.

Weather Goes On Air Again In Nazi Defiance

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12 (AP)—Lifting of censorship restrictions on weather forecasts demonstrated for the second time in a week today how confident the High Command has grown in the safety of continental United States from enemy air attack or any magnitude.

Byron Price, Director of Censorship, announced last night "improved defense and other war conditions" made it possible to relax the rules against publication and radio broadcast of weather forecasts. Effective last midnight, official forecasts are usable except for mention of wind direction and barometric pressure. Newspapers had been confined to publishing weather conditions within a 150-mile radius.

The volunteer civilian section of the nation's aircraft warning net work was virtually eliminated last week, except as an emergency reserve. Gen. H. H. Arnold, Chief of the Army Air Corps, said the enemy now is strategically capable of only small-scale air attack and manpower needed dictated taking that calculated risk.

In the weather announcement, censorship said "the diminishing benefits from weather restrictions new appear to be over-balanced by the inevitable handicaps imposed on farming, aviation, shipping and other essential activities by inadequate weather information."

The Bureau is studying other possible relaxations, it was added.

Rule by Directives Assailed by Rector At Color Ceremony

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 12 — The growth of bureaucracy in Washington and government by directives "superseding the Constitution and the law," are grave dangers to the nation, according to the Rev. Dr. Henry Darlington, Rector of the Church of the Heavenly Rest.

Dr. Darlington spoke at the 22d massing of the colors at St. Thomas Protestant Episcopal Church here Oct. 10. The ceremony was preceded by an hour-long parade in Fifth Avenue.

Dr. Darlington warned that government by directives should be stopped at once, "or we will find too late that those liberties for which today our blood is shed have been irretrievably lost and that the freedom we sacrificed to maintain for mankind has evaporated at home."

Lieut. Gen. Hugh A. Drum, commanding the First Army, and Vice-Admiral Adolphus Andrew, Commander of the Eastern Sea Frontier, were among those taking part in the ceremonies. Admiral Andrews declared that the nation in the future must not be "starry-eyed with idealism."

"But," he stressed, "we must not—for our own sakes we cannot—relapse into the indifference of isolationism and plan to let the rest of the world go by. The rest of the world, as we have learned, will not go by. It is much more likely to run us down."

Singapore

Continued from Page 1

them work hard and give them little remuneration.

The young Chinese escapee happened to be in Thailand's capital, Bangkok, when American planes raided the city. He emphatically says that he saw numerous Thais cheer, which only confirmed the general impression he gained that Thailand is growing in bitterness against the Japanese.

In Singapore, Bangkok, and all areas through which he passed on his slow tortuous way to China, Japanese troops were exceedingly few. Those he saw were dressed raggedly, often wearing old British uniforms with Japanese emblems, also British shoes, which mostly were too large for them. Indian puppet troops also were wearing old British uniforms.

Dr. S. H. Church

PITTSBURGH, Oct. 12 (AP)—Dr. Samuel Harden Church, who passed on here yesterday, was President of Carnegie Institute. In 1940 he offered a $1,000,000 reward for the capture of Adolf Hitler, "alive and unhurt" because he believed the German dictator intended to violate the neutrality of Holland and Belgium and overrun Western Europe.

The internationally known writer, lecturer, educator, traveler and organizer, born in Caldwell, Mo., began his career as a department store wrapper boy when his parents moved to Pittsburgh. He was made Secretary of the Institute Board in 1897 when Andrew Carnegie gave the first of more than $26,000,000 to that organization. In 1914 he became President of the Institute.

He worked for 50 years for the Pennsylvania Railroad, retiring in 1928 as a Vice-President.

Sweden-Finland Interests In Routine Conference

STOCKHOLM, Oct. 12 (AP)—Finland's Minister of Social Affairs, K. A. Fagerholm, arrived here Oct. 9 by plane and was due to be followed by Dr. Vaino Tanner, Finnish Finance Minister, and several leaders of the Finnish Social Democratic Party, for discusisons with Swedish Social Democrats.

This is one of the regular visits of leading Finnish Social Democrats to Sweden, obviously to sound out Swedish opinion and attitude toward Finland.

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The Home Forum

Satisfying Employment

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

WILL THOSE giving their unstinted services in the cause of world freedom find plenty of satisfying employment after the conflict is over? Will there be sufficient work for all? And how can the bugbear of unemployment be swept away once and for all? These and similar questions are receiving the keen attention of economic experts and statesmen endeavoring to plan a better postwar world. Yet there lurks in the thoughts of thousands the fear that the answers are uncertain.

Surely, what is required everywhere is a new and invigorating outlook on employment! What are we prepared to give in our work? Are we willing to consider how much profit and security we may help our fellowman to find through more unselfish co-operation, a greater sense of justice, and by the admission that our brother's need is just as great as our own?

Are we willing to accept the fact that all right work is blessed and abundantly rewarded when undertaken as an opportunity to express God, good? Do we see that our real employment is to put into practice the truth about man, and thereby to prove the dominion which God gave to man in the glorious record of true creation? Are we willing to utilize our God-bestowed wisdom, joy, purity, unselfed love, justice, and practical spiritual thinking, whatever the human task may be?

There is no shortage of spiritual qualities, and no limit to the ways in which we can express them. These were the qualities utilized by Christ Jesus, our Wayshower, in his mighty healing ministry. He declared, "My Father worketh hitherto, and I work" (John 5:17). Thus he made plain that his work was to show forth the perfection and grandeur of God's changeless, spiritual man.

* * *

Perhaps we have never realized that the thoughts we entertain determine not only the nature of our work, but also whether it will be successful or otherwise. If we are resentful or are disinterested toward the opportunities for real service that lie before us, we are not radiating the joy and confidence in ever-present good which are essential if we would make gratifying progress.

Thousands have experienced success where before there seemed to be constant failure, have found spontaneous joy in the daily round which before seemed dull and monotonous, or have quickly risen to more congenial work through their study and application of the Christly truths expounded so lucidly in the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mary Baker Eddy. When this priceless volume is perused with an open, receptive mind, an influx of good pours into the life of the one imbibing and practicing its grand precepts.

In the opening paragraph of the chapter entitled "Atonement and Eucharist" (p. 18) are the words: "Jesus of Nazareth taught and demonstrated man's oneness with the Father, and for this we owe him endless homage. His mission was both individual and collective. He did life's work aright not only in justice to himself, but in mercy to mortals,—to show them how to do theirs, but not to do it for them nor to relieve them of a single responsibility."

* * *

There are countless ways in which we can express intelligence when we understand that God is the only Mind, and that man as the son of God reflects Mind in boundless measure. Reflecting divine qualities, we can declare with our Master, "I and my Father are one" (John 10:30). Yes, one with our Father, God, in the love we express towards each other; one in the wisdom and purity we reflect in each successful undertaking; one, in fact, in the utilization of good, for God is good and the source of all that actually is.

What anxiety is avoided when in stillness and joy we know that God, divine Mind, has a place prepared for each one of His children! Our task is to know this, and to cultivate spiritual qualities of thought, so that the work which needs and awaits our attention will naturally unfold to us. We all have our right work. Our place cannot rightly be filled by another. Neither can it be hidden from us when our eyes are open to perceive it.

Through her own unselfed, tireless task in giving again to the world the truth practiced by the Master, Mrs. Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, has healed and blessed many thousands. With simple directness she tells us on page 17 of her Message for 1902 how we also may reap rich rewards by the correct employment of our time. She writes: "When mortals learn to love aright; when they learn that man's highest happiness, that which has most of heaven in it, is in blessing others, and self-immolation—they will obey both the old and the new commandment, and receive the reward of obedience."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into French]

By Courtesy of the Worcester (Mass.) Art Museum to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

A FRENCH ROMANESQUE CAPITAL FROM THE ELEVENTH CENTURY

ABOUT EIGHT AND ONE HALF centuries ago, this capital was cut and carved for the church of Notre-Dame de Montermoyen in Bourges, France. It was not a newly erected church, by any means. It had been founded in 650 and rebuilt in 1080. This capital was introduced in the second phase of construction, the epoch of the Romanesque. The church seems to have fallen into disuse and on the comparatively recent date of 1932 had become part of a barracks.

This capital and a companion piece, both in the Worcester Art Museum collection, were acquired by George Gray Barnard, a famed American sculptor. His enthusiasm for medieval art has proved a great benefaction to Americans. The architectural fragments forming "The Cloisters" in New York, belonging to the Metropolitan Museum of Art, were originally collected by him.

This capital differs from its companion piece in design. The latter is a composition of human figures and winged monsters with tails intercoiled. It is a theme of horror, a symbolic sermon communicated with the mixture of design and droll realism, symmetry and twisted movement often found in Romanesque carving. In comparison, this capital is calm in mood, and free of moralizing purpose. The one embodies the ominous fantasies of the northern tribal genius with the remnants of antique tradition. This decorative capital is of classical, Corinthian lineage. It is designed firmly, symmetrically, and with some regard for the structural function of the capital. The three rows of palmettes point downwards. The characteristic lines are accentuated, so that the rhythmic pattern is more pronounced than the realistic similarities.

DOROTHY ADLOW

Joy of the Harvest

PACKED AS TIGHT as a trunk, the little English train drew out of Paddington Station. I hardly saw the scarred city, for soon we would be steaming into the country, where another harvest is spreading its colored carpet across the patchwork of the English fields.

A few of the crops are in already: the pea-fields are bare, and now only a few of the flax-fields are speckled with their curly-headed shocks. But the grain is still spilling across the land in colored sheets.

There are all the varying colors of the wheat: red standard, not really red, but the bright glowing brown of buckwheat honey; white grains, as light as the gleaming sands of a sunny beach; and bearded April wheat, bloomed over with a hint of silver. Only the oat fields are fairer still, ash-pale, like the hair of a flaxen baby.

A train, going on into the heart of the country, swings through them swiftly; and, gazing out, one grows vague among so much white and gold. But suddenly a storm-brown beanfield breaks in among the sunny crops; and, arrested by the dark beauty of its frowning shocks, one remembers the black roar of thunder breaking across the dreamy hum of still summer days.

* * *

Old Josiah met me on the way from the station. He has been hedger and ditcher in our neighborhood for much more than fifty years. Josiah speaks steady and slow, and without any emphasis, ever. Standing among the fields, he said: "Oi hain't never zeen a crop loik this zince Oi were a boy." And Josiah would remember if he had.

* * *

I threw off my coat and ran up to see what flowers were in my room; but there were none, for Mummy had put me something else: a stoneware jug, and in it a bunch of ears from the harvest fields. Here they were again—red standard and white victor, and April wheat drooping its hairy silver head in a graceful curve, barley, too, bristling like a tough little boy, oats scattering in their own speckled patterns, and even one slender stalk of rye, with its dark grains pushing out from under the bearded sheath.

* * *

A harvest like this encompasses you about. Though you are in for the night and the curtains drawn, you are still aware of the sea of grain lapping your shores; if you go out and stand in the dark, you can hear it speaking under the wind.

In the morning, it draws you out again, to walk waist-high among the moving ears, to stand and watch them falling before the binder and rising again into shocks under the hands of the harvesters; or to sit and round your back into a sheaf and watch these shocks running in roads along the field, and rest your eyes in the perfection of their inevitable form. Or else to go alone to fields still untouched; and, lying on the ground, listen to their music in the wind: the scattered click of the oat heads, the hairy swish of the barley, the clean little bump of the wheat. And, beneath these sounds, to hear the faint hum of the wind through the stalks, and now and then the fairy steps of a field-mouse, gathering his own tiny harvest.

But today I left the fields and climbed onto the shoulder of the downs. From there you can see the fields stretching right out to the sky, you can catch the rhythm of the wind running over them, half vision and half sound.

* * *

I remember once riding beside a cowboy along a fertile valley in the Rocky Mountains. After passing many neat farms, we came to one all grown up with weeds, the house dark and empty, the corral fallen and no animals grazing in the pasture. "Why is that farm empty?" I asked. "No one will take it," he said. "It's unhappy land."

I rode on silent, not knowing what he meant. But now I know. I can remember a time when the country of England was not happy—the farmers struggled, but few people valued what they did, and their young people left them and swarmed to the cities to work. But now it is happy land; for it is needed and loved and used. And so it is all colored and patterned with happiness, right up to the roof of the hills, right down to the sea.

MARY BOSANQUET

Evergreen

In autumn's secretariat now
clerks are seated row on row,
writing off the fallen leaf,
entering stook and gathered sheaf.
These are cosy, snug and warm,
with great stoves against the storm,
but through field and mountain go
white commandos of the snow.

Now the grave accountants sit,
sadly eying deficit,
scarlet leaf and gilded stook
figures in their tidy book;
but through littered square and street
autumn beats its long retreat,
while through lands in springtime lost
press the task troops of the frost.

Now in office underground
busy storemen hustle round,
checking up the winter feed,
nut and berry, root and seed;
but above in changing scene
steadfast stands the evergreen,
looks the blizzard in the eye
wearing flash of full July.

PETER J. HENNIKER HEATON

A Time for Simplicity

THIS WAR IS THE primary conflict between the concept of national supremacy, and this includes racial supremacy, and the concept of the equality of peoples in a free world.

If this seems simplification, let us not be afraid of simplicity. It is only the strong who dare to be simple, who dare to reduce great problems to their essentials. Let us not be deceived by complexity. Too many escape into complexity these days. For it is an escape for persons to cry, when this question of the equality of peoples is raised in India or in our own South, "Ah, but the situation is not so simple."

Why are we afraid of simplicity? Simple questions go deep and the answers, if they are honest, go deeper still. With history as our guide and life as our experience, we ought by now to know that no great stride forward is ever made for the individual or for the human race unless the complex situation is reduced to one simple question and its simple answer. In our own history when the time came for us to declare our freedom, there were complexities as grave in proportion to the age and the population as ours are now. Had we listened to those persons who in 1776 were afraid of simplicity—and there were many—we should never have become a nation. In those days a few men gathered up the tangles of fearfulness and doubt into their clenched right fists and asked the simple question, "Shall we endure injustice, or shall we be free?" There were enough people who could answer as simply, "We will be free." And we were free. . . .

The time has come for simplicity again. Can our people continue a free people in a world of peoples not free? The answer is inevitably, No.

How shall we win this war then for the freedom of peoples? We can win it only by sacrificing everything we have which denies that for which we fight. This sacrifice we have not yet been willing to make. . . . Materially we are ready for an all-out war effort.

But spiritually we are not. We still want to win this war, keeping all the spiritual clutter to which we have clung in times past. We want to let the muddle in our minds stand while we fight. We want to freeze our souls until after the war.

It cannot be done. No great war can be won without the spirit behind the weapons. The mind must be clear and the soul free before men can fight a war for freedom and win it. It is now time, therefore, and high time to see what we are willing to give up to win this war for the freedom of our people in a free world. First of all there must be the sacrifice of race prejudice. To harbor race prejudice in our own people automatically puts us on the wrong side. . . .

And yet it is obvious that the sacrifice of prejudice will be far more difficult than any material sacrifice. . . . Whether that is done depends upon individual loyalty. Soul by soul only the individual soul can do it.—From "What America Means to Me," by PEARL S. BUCK. (New York: John Day.)

Discovery

Columbus day was a day of days
When the sassafras leaves in a purple blaze
And the maple leaves in a smock of red
Gave fire to heaven overhead,
Day of discovery indeed,
We found it so in the woodsy places,
The beech nuts in their prickly burrs,
The bittersweet in its orange jacket,
These made us autumn conquerors.
But war came by and shot a rocket
Into our wood, and the trees spilled off
Their color, and I saw you stand
Bearing a flagstaff in your hand.
And the flames from the sun were brilliant red
And the sky was blue as I've never seen it,
And the clouds lay white in colossal banks
Over your head as you joined the ranks
Of men who march with a resolute sound,
Guarding the land Columbus found.

ELIZABETH JANE ASTLEY

Une Occupation satisfaisante

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette même page

CEUX QUI servent avec un entier dévouement la cause de la liberté humaine trouveront-ils, une fois la guerre terminée, une occupation satisfaisante? Y aura-t-il du travail pour chacun? Pourra-t-on chasser une fois pour toutes le spectre du chômage? Ces questions et d'autres du même genre sont examinées avec le plus grand soin par les économistes et les hommes d'état qui s'efforcent de préparer, pour la période d'après guerre, une situation meilleure. Mais des milliers de personnes ont encore à cet égard une crainte latente, il leur semble que le succès est douteux.

Évidemment, ce qu'il faut dans tous les milieux, ce sont des vues nouvelles et tonifiantes au sujet des occupations. Que sommes-nous prêts à donner dans notre travail? Désirons-nous que nos semblables aient un gain convenable, une existence assurée, et sommes-nous disposés à leur être utiles? Voulons-nous, sans égoïsme, unir nos efforts aux leurs, tendre davantage à la justice et reconnaître que le sort de nos frères mérite autant de sympathie que le nôtre?

Sommes-nous disposés à comprendre que tout bon travail apporte une bénédiction et que s'il a pour but d'exprimer Dieu, le bien, sa récompense est ample? Voyons-nous que notre occupation réelle consiste à mettre en pratique la vérité concernant l'homme, et à prouver ainsi la maîtrise dont Dieu l'a doué, selon le glorieux récit de la vraie création? Quelle que soit notre tâche humaine, sommes-nous prêts à mettre en œuvre les qualités que Dieu nous donne—la sagesse, la joie, la pureté, l'amour désintéressé, la justice, le penser spirituel pratique?

* * *

Il n'y a jamais pénurie de qualités spirituelles, et nous pouvons les exprimer sans limites, de bien des façons. Ces qualités étaient celles qu'utilisait le Christ Jésus, notre Conducteur, dans son remarquable ministère de guérison. Il déclara: "Mon Père travaille jusqu'à présent, et je travaille, moi aussi" (Jean 5:17). En parlant ainsi, le Maître faisait voir que son œuvre consistait à manifester la perfection, la grandeur de l'homme spirituel, créé par Dieu, et qui n'est pas à la merci des changements.

Nous sommes-nous jamais rendu compte de ceci: Les pensées que nous nourrissons déterminent non seulement la nature de notre travail, mais son plus ou moins de succès. Si nous ressentons du dépit, si nous n'appréciions pas les occasions de nous rendre utiles, nous ne pouvons éprouver et répandre la joie, la confiance dans le bien toujours présent; or ces qualités sont essentielles pour qui veut vraiment progresser.

Ils se comptent par milliers ceux qui, après de longues années d'insuccès, ont vu changer les choses; beaucoup ont trouvé une joie nouvelle dans les occupations journalières qui précédemment leur avaient semblé monotones ou pénibles; d'autres n'ont pas tardé d'obtenir, grâce à l'étude et à la mise en pratique des vérités chrétiennes si clairement exposées dans *Science et Santé avec la Clef des Écritures*, par Mary Baker Eddy, un travail mieux en rapport avec leurs aptitudes. Quand on aborde sans parti pris l'étude de ce précieux volume et que la pensée s'avère réceptive, le bien entre à flots dans la vie du disciple; mais il faut pour cela s'assimiler les nobles préceptes du livre de texte Scientiste Chrétien, et leur obéir.

Le premier paragraphe du chapitre intitulé "La Réconciliation et l'Eucharistie" (p. 18) contient ces paroles: "Jésus de Nazareth enseigna et démontra que l'homme et le Père ne font qu'un, et nous lui devons pour cela un hommage éternel. Sa mission fut à la fois individuelle et collective. Il fit bien l'œuvre de la vie, non seulement pour être juste envers lui-même, mais aussi par miséricorde pour les mortels,—afin de leur montrer comment faire la leur, mais non de la faire pour eux, ni de leur épargner une seule responsabilité."

* * *

Nous pouvons exprimer l'intelligence en d'innombrables occasions, petites ou grandes, quand nous comprenons que Dieu est le seul Entendement, reflété sans limites par l'homme en tant que fils de Dieu. Quiconque reflète les qualités divines peut déclarer avec le Maître: "Moi et le Père, nous sommes un" (Jean 10:30). Oui certes, un avec notre Père, Dieu, dans l'amour que nous exprimons les uns envers les autres; un dans la sagesse et la pureté que nous reflétons au cours d'un travail louable; un dans l'utilisation du bien, car Dieu Lui-même est le bien, la source de tout ce qui existe réellement.

Que d'angoisses on s'évite lorsque dans le calme et la joie, l'on sait que Dieu, l'Entendement divin, a pour chacun de Ses enfants une place déjà préparée! Notre tâche consiste à savoir cela, à cultiver les qualités spirituelles, afin que nous soit naturellement révélée l'œuvre qui réclame notre attention. Il existe pour chaque humain un travail approprié. Aucune autre personne ne saurait vraiment remplir la place qui nous revient. Elle ne peut pas non plus nous rester invisible une fois que nos yeux sont ouverts.

Mary Baker Eddy, Découvreuse et Fondatrice de la Science Chrétienne, accomplit sa grande tâche avec un inlassable dévouement: il fallait rendre au monde la vérité que le Maître avait déjà pratiquée, et qui de nos jours a guéri des milliers de personnes et leur apporte mainte autre bénédiction. Dans son *Message for 1902* (p. 17), Mrs. Eddy fait voir, en termes simples et directs, comment nous pouvons obtenir nous aussi de riches récompenses si nous employons bien notre temps. Voici ce passage: "Lorsque les mortels apprennent à pratiquer l'amour véritable; lorsqu'ils apprennent que le plus noble bonheur, celui qui se rapproche le plus du ciel, consiste à bénir et à se sacrifier—alors ils obéissent aux deux commandements, l'ancien et le nouveau, et reçoivent la récompense de l'obéissance."

Pour tous renseignements sur les publications Scientistes Chrétiennes en français, écrire à La Société d'Édition de la Science Chrétienne. (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.)

In Which Progress Has Its Price

HOUSE TYBURNIA should be, and actually became, entirely different from the early Victorian style of art and architecture. The Great Exhibition had imposed on the average British home an impossible standard of taste, prevailing for some forty years. Encouragement of trade and industry had been the Exhibition's first task, and in this way this large group of customers, the new middle class, was induced to become snobbish. They could not prove their subservience to current conventions any better than in the decoration of their homes. Solidity, the quality appreciated above all, found its full expression in heavy walnut or mahogany tables, broad leather chairs, dark and largely floral wallpapers, and red plush or "rep" curtains. The drawing-rooms were stuffed with glittering candelabras and huge gilt mirrors. Carved rosewood tables cluttered the bedrooms. Terra-cotta plaques, blue China plates, Japanese fans were perfect dust traps. . . .

Lady Randolph laughed about such nonsense. The house in Charles Street which they had bought and furnished after their wedding had been pretty much according to the then accepted style. In her ignorance of the climate, as she excused it later, she had covered the walls with light silks, and she had nearly cried with dismay when she saw the havoc wrought upon them by the fogs of London. Her dearly bought experience stood her in good stead when she came to furnishing House Tyburnia. Plush curtains and embossed wallpaper were banned. In Connaught Place she set a new style, soon copied by many enlightened families. The rooms were paneled, the walls painted clean white. Her new abode was the first private house in England equipped with electric light, produced by a small dynamo that was placed in the cellar underneath the street. The only drawback was that its noise greatly excited all the horses approaching the house.

Proudly, Lady Randolph displayed her electric fireworks at the first dinner she gave in her new home. But in the middle of the feast the lights went out. The guests had to remain in utter darkness until the lamps and candles which had been high-handedly relegated to the cellars were again unearthed. Progress had its price, Lady Randolph found. —From "Young Lady Randolph; The Life and Times of Jennie Jerome, American Mother of Winston Churchill," by RENE KRAUS. (New York: Putnam.)

Definition of a Classic

A TRUE CLASSIC, as I should like to hear it defined, is an author who has enriched the human mind, increased its treasure, and caused it to advance a step; who has discovered some moral and not equivocal truth, or revealed some eternal passion in the heart where all seemed known and discovered; who has expressed his thought, observation, or invention, in no matter what form, only provided it be broad and great, refined and sensible, sane and beautiful in itself; who has spoken to all in his peculiar style, a style which is found to be also that of the whole world, a style new without neologism, new and old, easily contemporary with all time.

Such a classic may for a moment have been revolutionary; it may at least have seemed so, but it is not; it only lashed and subverted whatever prevented the restoration of the balance of order and beauty. — CHARLES-AUGUSTIN SAINTE-BEUVE, in "What Is a Classic?"

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Politico-Military Commission Under Allies Covers Wide Field

U. S.-British Parity Urged As Basis for Civil Aviation

Joint Air Transport Committee makes proposal for equality in world sky lanes after war—Suggestion, though from unofficial group, may well influence deliberations of Empire parley.

By Mallory Browne

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Oct. 12—A proposal for parity in the air between the United States and the British Empire has just been put forward here as a basis for Anglo-American understanding an postwar civil aviation.

It is made in the report issued by the joint Air Transport Committee. This committee is comprised of the Association of British Chambers of Commerce, Federation of British Industries, the London Chamber of Commerce, and specialists and representatives from various other British transport bodies. Although without any official backing, its views carry considerable weight in transport circles. Its ideas, coming just at this time, when the Empire air conference is getting under way here, may well influence the deliberations of this gathering.

The committee's report advocates that "the international air services of the United States and the British Empire should be based on parity in terms of a mutually acceptable yardstick." The report does not elaborate this suggestion beyond saying that "international authority should be established for allocating all international air services." The scope and powers of this authority, it is stated, should depend on the degree in which the United Nations decide upon other international instruments of world organization.

Air routes linking countries under the same flag—apparently a reference mainly to the British Empire—should be excluded from this international arrangement, the report states, on the grounds that there exists a clear right for all territories of one flag to link themselves together by air without hindrance by other powers.

The Committee makes an interesting proposal on the financial side. It suggests that the international air authority should be intrusted with insuring that financial assistance granted by governments to air-line operators does not become an embarrassment to the development of world air transport.

On the domestic side, the Joint Air Transport Committee's report comes out strongly in favor of private ownership and competition. It supports the claims of shipping companies to play a part in air transport.

It advocates the setting up of an Empire air authority to co-ordinate and develop Empire overseas air routes. The authority should plan routes, invite tenders, and grant licenses to an agreed number of companies. It concludes that the British Overseas Airways Corporation should be allowed to operate on Imperial trunk routes without monopoly rights.

Charges on Lend-Lease Fail To Alarm Public in Britain

By Mallory Browne

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Oct. 12—Charges leveled against Great Britain in its Lend-Lease dealings with the United States by five battle-front visiting United States Senators have not aroused anything like as much excitement here as in America.

But accusations of these men, Senators Richard B. Russell (D) of Georgia; Albert B. Chandler (D) of Kentucky; James M. Mead (D) of New York; Henry Cabot Lodge (R) of Massachusetts, and Ralph O. Brewster (R) of Maine have brought about an unhappy atmosphere in which much harm may be done to Anglo-American relations unless the situation is handled promptly and properly.

The picture here is made to appear somewhat contradictory by the fact that the press and radio have tended to soft-pedal the story, while published reaction has, on the contrary, been vigorous.

Britons' Attitude

The truth is that the average British man or woman in the street definitely resents these Senatorial charges. Newspapers, on the other hand, have almost without exception taken the line that it is purely a matter of internal politics in the United States connected with the next presidential election and that there is no need to take it too seriously.

The danger in this attitude is that it is liable to give Americans a false impression and mislead them as to the real state of British feeling on this issue. Actually the ill effects of the Senators' charges are due not so much to what they said as to the obvious unfairness of the one-sided presentation, combined with the timing.

There is a growing feeling here that somebody who can speak with the fullest authority ought to answer the allegations and implications of the Senators' statements. It is possible, although by no means certain, that Prime Minister Winston Churchill may do so at the next Parliamentary session.

Family Quarrel

With regard to the timing, the stir over the Senators' charges has come at a time when Anglo-American sentiment here is at what might be called a seasonal low. Recent polls show that Americans at the moment rank among the least popular of the Allies. It is important to recall, however, that this sentiment is very evidently in the nature of a family quarrel and also that it is a variable thing with ups and downs which alter very swiftly.

In informed circles in London that are specially interested in Anglo-American affairs there is a strong feeling the incident can be turned to good account and might even be made the basis for better relationships between Britain and the United States.

What is needed, it is felt, is greater frankness on the part of the press and Government spokesmen in Britain combined with realization on both sides that difficulties and differences are bound to arise where there is such intimate and far-reaching co-operation as at present exists between Britain and America. The important thing is to be able to air them openly while keeping them in perspective.

Sabotage Impels Vichy Nazis To Take Extreme Measures

LONDON, Oct. 12 (AP)—The rising tide of sabotage in France has driven the Germans and their Vichy collaborators to the sternest repressive measures, including new attacks on Jews and a decree giving Mobile Guards the permission to shoot on sight.

The situation the Vichy Government is struggling to control was described by Jacques Barteaud over the Paris Radio and recorded in London by Reuters. M. Barteaud said the "harvests are burning, railway lines are being blown sky high, and trains are derailed."

"Everywhere French National Socialists are falling under tommy-gun bullets while the Army of terrorists is moving about freely almost under the protection of the robes of judges who are only too ready to acquit criminals," he added.

Pierre Laval, Chief of Government, the Vichy Radio disclosed, is attempting to discourage the Patriots by giving the Mobile Guards permission to use their arms whenever they considered it necessary—authority already vested in the Gendarmarie.

Meanwhile, indications weer that the Germans were being forced to put in effect the rigid measures they intended to save for the control of restless France after the Allied invasion begins.

ALGIERS, Algeria, Oct. 12 (AP)—The French Commissariat for the Interior in the Government said today that the Vichy French public debt totaled 1,121,000,000,000 francs (approximately $24,662,000,000 at the pre-war rate) on last June 30, according to underground intelligence.

The Commissariat said the German occupation was costing the French twice their total revenues, citing figures for the three months ending June 30, in which he said Vichy paid Germany 62,000,000,000 francs for occupation expenses, while the regime receipts were anly 28,000,000,000 francs.

Prosecutor Slain

MADRID, Oct. 12 (AP)—Press dispatches from Toulouse, France, said today that State Prosecutor Lespinasse, who has been active against members of the underground movement in the Toulouse area, was assassinated by an unknown person on a Toulouse street Oct. 10.

Five shots were fired by the assailant who fled, the dispatches said. A reward was offered for information leading to his arrest.

The Toulouse reports also said that more than 100 "Communist-terrorists" have been rounded up by Vichy police in Lyons, Poiters, Toulouse, Lille, Dijon, and Rheims.

Associated Press

Vox Populi: Italians Indicate True Feelings

Upper: Carabinieri guard three Fascist Italian generals in an automobile in Naples as a sullen, hostile crowd gathers. The trio was identified by the photographer as Generals Radice, Carlino, and Salla.

Lower: An Italian woman kisses the hand of a soldier of the Allied Fifth Army after troops moved into Naples in their invasion thrust northward in Italy. Such scenes, though not preponderant, do occur.

Waiting Italian Fleet 'at Sea' on Status

ALEXANDRIA, Egypt (AP)—Under their own ensign snapping in the Mediterranean breezes, personnel of Italian Fleet units here are in various moods, with some cheerfully and hopefully awaiting clarification of their status.

Thus far the British are somewhat warily treating their erstwhile naval enemies as "guests" rather than surrendered pawns of war. They are acting in accordance with the Sept. 23 statement of Lord Cranborne, leader of the House of Lords, that the Italian Fleet's status has not yet been decided.

Meantime, the British "hosts" are doing their utmost for the protection of their guests and significantly have permitted them to fly their own ensign so they'll feel more at home.

Although mainly held incommunicado, Italian personnel have been allowed to bathe overside, with some of their men dong lifeguard duty in small boats.

Polyglot Port

The Italians have been told that in this cosmopolitan and polyglot port, teeming with dozens of races and nationalities, creeds and colors, there are some elements which harbor racial animosities even antedating Mussolini and Fascism.

The Italians say they will risk that—anything to get shore liberty.

Lord Cranborne's statement left it an open question as to what use the Allies eventually make of the Italian Fleet. But he stressed it was not a surrendered fleet, it merely had moved to designated ports under the Italian armistice.

The fact remains that the Italian Navy already has fought its erstwhile German allies in getting away from its home bases. Although the Allies naturally will adhere to regulations of the Geneva convention, these have not yet been construed.

Waiting Basis

A realignment of sides appears to be on an alert waiting basis at this stage of the war.

What is to prevent the Italians from fighting for the liberation of all Europe?

The answer probably is as complicated as the political problems of Europe and needs long briefing in sea-lawyer fashion.

Whatever the reason, some of the Italian naval personnel appear sullen and refuse to answer affable questions. They look underfed as a result of their long diet of black bread, which is being somewhat supplemented now.

Their dispirited condition could be the result of worry over the plight of their homeland, a retrospective view of the Fascist sellout to Hitler and consequent total disaster, and in some cases surrender conditions, but above all their generally upset wartime life and the uncertainty of the future.

Uncertainty and hopelessness probably figure as large as anything else in their discouragement.

The war may or may not be over for them,

Allies to Use Italian Fleet and Crews

By the Associated Press

London, Oct. 12

Prime Minister Winston Churchill said today that the position of the Italian Fleet and crews is "still under active consideration" and that, in any case, the United Nations would make the best possible use of them.

In a written reply to a House of Commons questioner, he said more than 100 warships and more than 150,000 tons of merchant ships were in Allied hands. The warships include 5 of Italy's 6 battleships in commission, and 8 of 11 cruisers.

Fascists Exclusive

Recorded by CBS

LONDON, Oct. 12 — Neither weaklings nor members who only want to join for their own private welfare "will be admitted to the new Fascist Republican Party," the Berlin Radio said.

"The party is not intent upon having as many members as possible, because it is of the opinion that large membership curtails the political strength of the party," continued the broadcast.

British Stake in Japan's Fall

Recorded by CBS

LONDON, Oct. 12—A British commentator on the London Radio tonight stated that there are probably "more British people who are either prisoners of war or have been interned as civilians in Japanese hands, than there are in German hands."

The broadcast used this statement to point out that the British people have a very personal interest in the war in the Far East, and are backing up Mr. Churchill's promise to help defeat Japan.

The commentator added that by "British" he did not mean the Commonwealth or the Empire, but "people whose homes and whose families are actually here in the British Isles," and the number of said families "must run into the hundreds of thousands."

NEW YORK, Oct, 12 (AP) — In the hope that they will be distributed among prisoners of war in the Far East, 1,500 tons of Red Cross supplies are transported in Russian ships to Vladivostok each month, Richard F. Allen, Vice-Chairman of the American Red Cross, reported today.

He said he was "exceedingly hopeful" that the Japanese will arrange for the distribution of the supplies, including food packages and clothing, and that arrangements were being made for future shipments to include mail.

Mr. Allen spoke at the opening session of the three-day executive meeting of the National Committee on Volunteer Special Services of the American Red Cross at which Mrs. Dwight Davis, Director, announced that volunteers throughout the nation now total 3,700,000.

Russians Support French In Conference at Algiers

Confidence voiced that main desire of the Soviets is to assist, not to agitate—Experience gained at conferences to play big part in guiding peace settlements and postwar plans.

By R. Maillard Stead

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor With the United Nations Forces in the Mediterranean Theater

ALLIED FORCE HEADQUARTERS, North Africa, Oct. 12—Considerable significance is attached to the fact that the name of the new semipermanent council has been changed from the Mediterranean Council to the Politico-Military Commission.

This is understood to indicate that the commission, which is now assembling at Algiers, will cover a far larger sphere than was originally envisaged, when linked-up merely in the name of Mediterranean matters.

Some influential Frenchmen feel that a better name would have been the "Four Powers Commission." They figure that even if France cannot properly be considered a great power now, it will be such again before the commission has concluded its labors.

As a matter of fact the status of French representation has not yet been clearly defined. It wasn't included at all in the American-British conception of the Mediterranean Commission, but was included at the instigation of the Russians.

The greatest satisfaction has been expressed by the French at the quality and size of the Russian representation, which numbers about 50 persons, although some individuals in close touch with highest French military circles are busily circulating misgivings at the interest the Soviet is showing.

Russian Interest Stressed

One influential French leader in Algiers said: "It is practical proof of the vital importance Russia attaches to European stability in the postwar world order."

Some persons are suspicious of the Russian purpose in playing the strong part they obviously intend to take in the discussions at Algiers.

But others say they are convinced that such fears are entirely unfounded and that the Soviets' main desire is to construct, not convert—to assist, not to agitate.

The American delegate to the Commission, Edwin C. Wilson, said the Commission's terms of reference are not precisely defined, and that such definition will be one of the matters for discussion at the early meetings.

Mr. Wilson emphasized that it is to be a body for recommending action, not taking it, and that action will be the joint responsibility of the four Governments represented on the Commission. It will not have administrative powers and will be concerned with current problems only on matters of principle.

The Commission is expected to continue its sessions until the end of hostilities, and then its valuable experience and intimate knowledge may be absorbed into a larger body dealing with peace settlements and postwar plans.

Conditions in Italy

One of the most pressing matters the Commission has to consider is the confused situation existing in Italy. The French are particularly anxious to have a full say on what goes on on Italian territory, when the Germans have been thrown out. Their representative, to begin with, probably will be René Massigli, Foreign Affairs Commissioner of the French Committee of National Liberation.

The British delegate, Harold MacMillan, who represents his Government, also acts as Minister accredited to the French Liberation Committee. It remains to be seen whether he carries on both duties, and it is anticipated that a second British delegate will be appointed to one or the other post.

Mr. MacMillan's American counterpart here through the troubled political period following Allied landings on Nov. 8, who was largely instrumental in carrying out delicate clandestine negotiations with the French prior to the arrival of Allied armed forces—Robert Murphy—isn't on the new Commission.

He is working in the closest touch, however, with both the United States representative and Mr. MacMillan. He and Mr. MacMillan have co-operated fully while handling the most difficult problems of the French in North Africa.

Action of Germans at Moscow Flouts Propaganda of Nazis

By John Evans

Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW, Oct. 12 — A strange effect of the backfiring of the Hitler propaganda is revealed in the inauguration of the Free German National Committee and the Union of German Officers in this Russian capital.

Due to intensive Nazi propaganda which had impressed on the entrapped Germans at Stalingrad that they would be killed if they fell into the hands of the Red Army, most of the prisoners captured there presumably regard their survival as a miracle. "Don't let anything happen to Paulus" (Field Marshal Gen. Freidrich von Paulus, who was captured at Stalingrad exactly a year ago) was one of the first requests of the General who negotiated the belated surrender.

It is not surprising therefore to find a mystical tinge in the first declarations of Hitler's officers as they organized themselves: "We were given up for dead, but we rose again." Indeed the final results of Stalingrad may yet to be felt by Hitler, even though the army which he sent there has been officially dead and buried long since. Some of its divisional numbers have already been attached to new formations.

One of the many survivors of the Stalingrad holocaust, whom Hitler would no doubt prefer to be safely forgotten is Walter von Seidlitz, Artillery General and Commander of the LI. German Army Corps, an officer of distinguished family well known in the eighteenth century. General von Seidlitz, after a long career of active service, in which he participated in the march through France, was involved in the Stalingrad disaster, which brought him into the ranks of the opponents of Hitler. He began to advocate restoration of a democratic regime in Germany.

General von Seidlitz was one of the first Generals at Stalingrad to express sympathy with the formation of the Free German National Committee and one of the initiators of the Union of German Officers in Russia.

He became chairman of this organization and soon afterward entered the National Committee as Vice-Chairman.

The entry of General von Seidlitz into the National Committee made this an organization to be reckoned with. With him is Lieut. General Alexander von Daniels whose career and connections are almost equally distinguished.

The first utterances made by General von Seidlitz show that he has political as well as military gifts, and he is now recognized by most of the survivors of the Stalingrad Army as their leader both for present and future eventualities. Field Marshal Paulus has become a forgotten man.

British Welcome New Signs

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Restoration of name-boards on railway stations, reappearance of road signs and disappearance of many "relics" of emergency defenses put up in 1940 are welcomed throughout Britain as indicating diminishing threat of German invasion.

But folk here are warned not to take these signs as excuse for complacency or lack of preparedness. The Home Guard recently was specially cautioned to be "on its toes" for any emergency, while there is no relaxation in regulations for fire watchers, A. R. P., or civil defense workers generally.

Nevertheless, Britons are happy to see removed the improvised obstructions which appeared overnight on country roads when invasion seemed imminent. Many types of antiquated farm instruments were used for this purpose, from out-of-date plows to rickety wagons.

The commander in chief of British Home Forces early this year gave orders to his commands to take away unnecessary obstructions. Tank traps, ditches, and trenches have been filled in and wire entanglements sent for salvage. Where barbed wiring is still necessary for military operations, the primitive tangles of World War I are removed and new structures put up in conformity with lessons learned on battlefields in Africa and Sicily.

While tank obstructions disappear, however, signposts are returning. The Royal Automobile Club has re-erected nearly 20,000 while thousands of others have been put back by local authorities.

Chief argument for restoration is the saving of petrol. Many motorists on essential war jobs lost their way on country journeys, while military road convoys and long distance service drivers also found difficulty in getting to remote sites.

But motorists and road users were not the only ones who got lost. Railway travelers, too, found difficulty in recognizing new destinations for three years owing to the names of the stations being obliterated.

News, Homemaking, Food
Tuesday, Friday

Today's Woman

Fashions, Interior Decoration
Wednesday

Edna Long Gives Practical Aid To Indians

By Dorothy P. Cushing

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The story of how Edna Johnson Long built an industry in India on a hemp string really starts with a bullock cart full of "just weeds," as the sisal hemp of the area was called by the native community.

Barely seven years ago this slender blue-eyed young American woman from Kansas was bicycling cautiously among the exotic scenes, colors and smells of an Oriental bazaar in Ahmednagar, India. Fourteen years' residence in that land had dulled for her the uniqueness of the scene with its milling mixture of buffaloes, bullock carts and humanity. On this particular morning, moreover, her mind was occupied with a problem of human suffering such as she had never before encountered. But her eyes rested again and again on the familiar sight of the two-wheeled bullock carts stacked high with sisal. For centuries these plants had been sold to local Mang outcasts to be made into rope.

Immediate Relief Problem

She and her husband, the Rev. Loy L. Long, both Congregational social service missionaries under the American Board of Foreign Missions, had just returned from furlough to their post in India and had found the chronically poor people of Ahmednagar poorer than ever, and in the grip of semi-famine.

As she sought a solution for the situation Mrs. Long was standing on the threshold of a remarkable adventure in economics that would give new life and hope to countless numbers of India's underprivileged men and women, and earn for herself this year (1943) the silver Kaiser-I-Hind medal from the Viceroy of India in recognition of her distinguished services to the people of India.

Seeking a way to provide work for the destitute natives, Mrs. Long suddenly recalled a hand-woven bag which she had once bought in Manila. It was attractive in design, style and color. It was made of fiber! fiber! fiber!—and at that moment was born the idea that grew into an industry known all over India.

Did Her Own Research

Buying a cartload of sisal fiber, Mrs. Long began experimenting. Night after night she worked with the tough strands, soaking them and manipulating them. Among other handicaps was her lack of sufficient water for softening and washing. She was doing her experimenting in the dry period.

"You are wasting your time, Edie," prophesied her friends pessimistically. "Sisal fiber is good for nothing but rope-making. Besides, only the lowest outcasts will touch it."

But Edie Long persisted stubbornly. When women came to her door, pleading for help, she gave them a bunch of fiber with instructions to work on it until they had created something out of it. Women of all castes came—and not one refused to work with the fiber. As a result, they were soon turning out belts, bags, sandals, and many other salable and beautiful articles.

That was just the beginning. But even a small beginning demanded capital, and where was a missionary with limited funds to secure the money? The Longs had a cherished little sum which had been given them by friends in Washington, D. C., to buy a much-coveted electric refrigerator. It was the money for this refrigerator that was turned into Sisal Fiber Industry and helped put it on its feet.

In one year alone, a total of 97 persons was taught the sisal fiber crafts. Visitors began to come from all over India to study the work, among them congressmen and other government officials, teachers, industrialists and missionaries.

(Above) The Rev. and Mrs. Loy I. Long, Congregational social service missionaries in India, who have revolutionized life for the poor of their area, shown with their three children. (Center) Mrs. Long with Indian women workers on a field trip to examine the Aloe plants from which is extracted the fiber they use in making such articles as are shown (lower left) in the fiber industry started by Mrs. Long. (Lower right) An Indian woman working with the fiber.

The Government became so interested that its Department of Industry sent a fiber expert down to aid Mr. and Mrs. Long in their research. A dye expert came to help discover dyes that would produce fast colors. The Government went even further. Through its Department of Industry it financed an outgrowth of the Industry which is called Sisal Fiber Institute and constitutes a little training school where Indians and others are taught how to utilize the materials and to make things which can be manufactured in homes with a minimum of supervision.

Work Is Co-operative

The Sisal Fiber Industry, where the Indian workers are able to earn above the average wage of the Community, is a non-profit-making co-operative enterprise. Workers are paid by the piece. Last year it was able to distribute a bonus to all workers employed for a year or more.

A reading room with magazines and newspapers is available. A prayer period of 15 minutes is held each morning. Attendance is purely voluntary. There are mothers' classes and Girl Guide groups (similar to American Girl Scouts). A hostel for widows and orphan girls who work at the Industry has been opened. In airy upper rooms of the Ahmednagar Neighborhood House, another American Board Mission activity conducted by the Longs, these girls and women enjoy for the first time in their lives electric lights, running water and clean, airy quarters.

Sing at Work

An experiment in "singing while you work" was tried. It turned out gratifyingly. The fiber workers rehearsed with their voices as they worked with their hands.

Business has been so good that the Industry now can sell only in large quantities to wholesale dealers. Even so, they cannot supply the demand for goods which range from beach hats to dog collars and from brooches to carpets.

In 1939-40, with jute going to Europe for sand bags, sisal sacking seemed to be the only substitute, and the Industry was overwhelmed with orders, which included camouflage nets and hammocks as well as heavy cordage. Mr. Long has designed a hand-power machine that makes rope 3 to 6 inches in circumference and a mile long.

The latest call upon the Longs has been a request by the local military hospitals that Mrs. Long teach sisal fiber handwork as occupational therapy for wounded British soldiers.

High Time Christmas Gifts Are Getting on Their Way

By Barbara E. Scott Fisher

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

With Christmas approaching, men and women in the armed forces will be remembering all that home and Christmas mean, wherever they may be stationed, and those of us at home will want to know that our Christmas gifts for them have arrived on time to bring them cheer that day. This demands prompt action now.

Gifts going to the Army must be posted before Oct. 15. Navy regulations, including those in the Marine Corps and the Coast Guard, extend the date to Oct. 31. But in no case will delivery be assured by Christmas if packages are mailed after these dates. Careless or incorrect addressing is responsible for many losses, and in some cases last Christmas' packages are still being delivered. Five pounds is the limit for each package.

Bathing Suits Popular

Scanning the lists of articles the girls at the front seem to want shows that bathing suits are in great demand. These are not G. I., and in warm climates, where many are stationed, a bathing suit certainly comes in handy. One idea is a Mabs of Hollywood suit—a one-piece maillot made of quilted cotton that is slightly elastic, though it contains no rubber. Weight is only 6½ ounces! These come in lively solid colors at $8.95, and in a tropical leaf design for a dollar more.

The girls also ask for girdles and bras, which are no longer included in the G. I. The type is a matter of individual choice, of course, but most frequent requests from the Wacs stationed in North Africa show a leaning to the pantie girdle, garter belts, and spare garters.

Little Necessities Wanted

Cosmetics stand high on their lists, with underwear that launders easily, gloves, hairpins, safety pins and the ubiquitous bobby pin close seconds. Next come bedroom and shower slippers, plastic clothes pins, and even the lowly shoe string. It's pretty easy to sum up life on the fringes of the fronts. Practical is the word for it. One request alone might hint that in the midst of fighting a global war there are still some who find a way to "say it with flowers." It's whispered there's a need for vases. Plastic, please — to conserve weight.

Kits, compact and useful, are as popular with the girls as the men. One service girl's dream might be a soft fabric kit filled with the where-with-all for a lovely complexion. In sturdy blue or khaki cotton twill, the Navy has an anchor and rope stenciled in white and reserve blue, as a decoration. The khaki sports a red chevron and a gold eagle as its design. Satin-lined, these kits hold jars of essential cream, face powder, a skin freshener, a clear plastic rouge container, and a lipstick. There is a small compartment for a comb and facial tissues. These are made to conform to Government Christmas package regulations. To include this kit in your five-pound box, you still have room for perfume and stockings if you've set your mind on this type of gift.

Men who have been willing to say what they'd like to find in their five-pound box sum up their needs as soap, shaving equipment, pocket knives, small folding and standing picture frames, photographs, billfolds, pocket flashlights, stationery and books.

Many Leather Articles

Some 16 little numbers for Service men, all ready to pop into the 15-inch "shoe" box have been rounded up by one large leather manufacturer. One popular item is a billfold with nine identification card pockets, besides one for personal cards. A khaki or blue twill billfold with single identification window, is about half the price. A sterling silver comb with file and knife attached in a pigskin or pinseal case is another idea. Game sets while away hours off duty, and checkers, rummy, and chess sets are available in a compact case. A men's shave set packaged for a dollar holds a box of talcum, and a brushless shave cream—the whole light weight and an excellent buy for your Christmas package.

The latest gift to be added to the list is the "fox hole pillow." Hair-filled, water repellent, weighing only 3 ounces, it stows away comfortably in the crown of a helmet.

Knitted helmets, of course, and regulation wool sweaters, socks, scarfs, and gloves are always soft and warm to tuck into a package, and are welcomed by the recipient.

America Scoured in Hunt For Minerals Vital to War

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12—The United States Department of the Interior is engaged today in the greatest treasure hunt in world history.

It is seeking, not doubloons or rubies, but mountain-high quantities of vital earth-stored minerals and fuels, the raw materials for the weapons with which America fights this global war.

In a report to Secretary of the Interior Harold L. Ickes, William Emby Wrather, Director of the Geological Survey, describes this hunt carried on not by freebooters but by civilian geologists armed not with pikes and guns but with aneroid barometers, dial compasses, plane tables and hand levels.

These twentieth century prospectors are after the minerals that will make victory sure—new sources to replace foreign supplies cut off by the enemy, additional mines to meet present tremendous demands. They seek bauxite, alunite and high aluminum clay deposits for the aluminum that goes into fighters and bombers; mica for condensers and spark plugs in airplane engines; beryllium for tough copper alloys; fluorspar for steel and 100-octane gasoline; tantalum for secret war uses; magnesium for airplane wings—tungsten, Molybdenum, antimony, mercury, zinc, copper and a dozen other war-vital metals.

The researchers are operating in 40 States, in Canada, Alaska, and many countries of Central and South America. In the United States alone are 135 exploratory parties, looking for copper in Vermont, North Carolina, Michigan, Idaho, Utah, California and Arizona; for zinc in Washington, Oregon, Utah, New Mexico, Colorado, Wisconsin, Tennessee and Virginia.

They're probing and testing for petroleum in Alaska, California, Montana, Washington, and Pennsylvania. They're tracking down bauxite in Arkansas and the Southeastern States.

"In the last year more than 700 reports on field examinations of mineral deposits in the United States were made to various federal agencies, most of them at the request of these agencies," the report states.

The report indicates that many new beds and deposits of the various war-vital "treasures" were discovered, some small and worth extracting only under the special necessities of war, some large and of great peacetime value. Giving special attention to aluminum, experts of the Geological Survey mapped and drilled for bauxite beds in the coastal plain of Tennessee, Mississippi, Alabama and Georgia.

They located deposits which brought to light 900,000 tons of bauxite ore, essential to the manufacture of aluminum essential to the construction of the Flying Fortresses that are bombing industrial Germany. In other, earlier searches, between 2,000,000 and 3,000,000 tons of commercial grade ore have been found and many millions of tons of low-grade bauxite ore and high aluminum clay have been discovered.

How they accomplished these "finds" generally speaking, was to restore the underground topography of this region as it was in the early Tertiary Period of about 30,000,000 years ago. On their geologic maps they have indicated where the bauxite ore deposits laid down in the dim dawn of history may be found today, taking into consideration upheavals of the earth's surface, deposits of surface soil, red and gray clay and other vagaries of nature. Treasure hunting of this type is not a speedy procedure. To map a geologic area 50 miles square in Arkansas took a field party three years. But the job paid big dividends.

In South and Central America—operating through other agencies of the Federal Government and in co-operation with the countries involved—the survey has sought nickel and mica in Brazil; in Argentina, tungsten, beryl and mica; in Colombia, quartz, molybdenum, copper and mercury; in Panama, manganese; in Cuba, manganese, copper, chromite, and zinc; in Venezuela, mica, quartz, and nickel, and in Mexico, tungsten, manganese, antimony, fluorspar, mercury and molybdenum.

Twenty parties of geologists now are in the field searching for additional and sorely-needed petroleum fields, from which the nation's supply of gasoline and fuel may be increased.

The Survey keeps a close watch to see that its petroleum treasure hunt does not duplicate the efforts of private companies. To the end that more petroleum may be turned up, especially on the public domain and on Indian lands, the geologists are now making an extensive survey of the structural geology and other earth features in California, New Mexico, Colorado, Missouri, Kansas, Oklahoma, Wyoming, Utah, and Texas.

Practically all metals today have become materials of war, and because of the insatiable demand by war production plants for them, the Geological Survey, with the exception of certain of its branches, is devoting itself almost exclusively to a treasure hunt for minerals more precious by far to the democracies right now than all of the gold and precious stones ever mined.

British Women Seek Fair Recognition

By Melita Spraggs

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

London, Oct. 12

Growing uneasiness among British women at the slowness of tangible recognition of the part they are playing in the war effort, despite the appreciation of their work expressed on platform and in press by the Prime Minister and Cabinet Ministers, is reflected in speeches at women's conferences here over the week end.

The feeling of women generally is crystallized by Mrs. Mavis Tate, M. P., when addressing the annual conference of the National Council of Women.

She referred to a recent conference in London when for the first time in history, the Government met women workers at a meeting specially convened for the purpose. Mr. Churchill and Cabinet Ministers addressed 16,000 representatives from every field of women's service.

"If the Government meant anything by calling the Albert Hall conference," Mrs. Tate said, "it should give some proof by wiping away some of the disabilities under which women suffer."

"Token" Practice Opposed

She deplored the tendency of appointing women to committees here and there as a sort of "token," put there just because they are women and because it is no longer decent to have any large committee upon which no woman is serving.

"That is not real equality," Mrs. Tate said. "We want to see a larger number of women in Parliament, but not just because they are women. We want to see them admitted to the ministry of the Church, to the Diplomatic Service, to the Consular Service, to all branches of the medical service, and to the Stock Exchange."

The position of women after the war was dealt with by Mrs. Home Peel in her presidential address. Reserves of British woman power which the war has brought to light, she said, should not be lost to the nation after the war.

"In the postwar period full use of the woman power will be needed to win the peace," she declared.

Women are ready to shoulder their responsibilities, but the full benefit of the contribution they can make to the welfare of the country can only be realized if they have the same opportunity to choose their work as men without economic differentiation of bars to their employment, it was stressed.

Special Privileges Barred

In support of this "no privileges" policy 300 women, representing more than 300,000 of their co-workers in nearly every branch of industry, meeting over the week end, rejected resolutions asking for special facilities for women workers.

This was at the conference organized by the Transport and General Workers Union attended by women bus conductors, arms and agricultural workers, and civil defense personnel.

On the much debated question of the calling up of older women, for instance, Miss F. Hancock said trade unionists have no objection to women, whatever age within reason, being called upon to do useful service. "We don't as women ask for privileges."

Union Action Wanted

Mr. A. Deakin, Acting General Secretary of the Union, referring to the "wave of unrest which exists," said any approach to industrial matters except through the union stood condemned. He agreed that the handling of problems agitating people's thought must be further speeded.

He felt, however, that women workers can help toward speedier solution of their problems by becoming politically awake. Of 9,000,000 women employed in British industry, he said, not more than 1,000,000 had joined a trade union organization.

This is despite the fact that 95 per cent of this 9,000,000 had wages and conditions regulated and negotiated through the trade union movement.

"The transport and general workers union wants women to take their full share of responsibilities," Mr. Deakin said. "I am certain women will remain in industry after the war. We shall never go back to that oldtime idea that a woman's place is in the home."

Demobilization Cushion Gains More Backing in Washington

Continued from Page 1

jitters to business, uneasy lest rivals jump the armistice gun.

Concentration of Power

While this discussion is going on, Senator Joseph C. O'Mahoney (D) of Wyoming, as Chairman of a subcommittee on postwar planning, laid before the full George Committee today an outline of the concentration of economic power that has been caused by the war.

One hundred companies now have 70 per cent of all the war contracts, Mr. O'Mahoney revealed.

The postwar question is whether the United States can restore economic freedom after the war, the Senator reported.

Mr. O'Mahoney offered the committee a personal report, based on hearings on the Pacific Coast, and supplemented by a detailed 70-page summary of the present status of postwar planning within government and industry.

Citing the concentration of industry caused by war and the controlled economy created by government, Mr. O'Mahoney warned.

"We are confronted with the bald questions as to whether or not we here in America are going to lay down an economic policy that will preserve economic freedom and full opportunities for all our citizens."

High Lights of Report

High lights of Mr. O'Mahoney's first report were declarations that economic planning has come to stay, that some measure of government control must continue in the postwar period, and that the United States is in danger of losing the economic basis of democratic institutions.

Startling details of war-produced corporate concentration were offered in the report.

Down to June, the Government has awarded $161,000,000,000 in contracts.

Of these, 70 per cent in value have gone to 100 big corporations.

Geographically, 62 per cent of them have been concentrated in the East and North Central States.

"From the very outset," he reported, "efforts on behalf of little business have been largely futile."

Mr. O'Mahoney said he did not recite these facts in criticism of the Government, but to outline the problem of reconversion.

Government Investment

Another element in the new war concentration of corporate power, Senator O'Mahoney reports, is the Government's investment in war plants.

To date the Government has invested just short of 80 per cent, or $15,500,000,000, in the total of $20,000,000,000 going into new war plants or expansions.

Here again there is concentration in a few hands, he reports. Corporations generally have options to buy the plants after the war under favorable conditions, and the huge Government contributions in new plants may accrue to the benefit of the dominating contractors.

War research and technological improvement also may play into the hands of the big corporations, Mr. O'Mahoney reports, by reason of "an archaic patent system as well as by fiscal management."

Pointing to present war-born governmental control of the economy, the Senator warns that "concentrated economic power in the hands of the Government" is only slightly different from "concentrated economic power in the hands of a comparatively few industrial units."

Size of Debt

Mr. O'Mahoney stressed the size of the national debt which the war will leave. Interest charged on the debt in 1943 amounted to $1,800,000,000.

The total assessed valuation of all the 48 States combined, Mr. O'Mahoney reported, does not equal the Federal debt "at this moment."

Despite the load carried already, he added, "a large school of thought holds to the belief that it will be the task of the Federal Government by a system of public-works projects, nationally financed, to provide the opportunities for employment."

On the other side of the picture the fiscal position of States and cities is rosy, while individuals have an unprecedented amount of idle money.

The Senator quotes a letter from Dr. E. A. Goldenweiser, research specialist of the Federal Reserve System, that the country's supply of idle money had risen to $77,500,000,000 by Sept. 1.

Unused Capital

"Thus, while the National Government is going deeper and deeper into the red, the amount of unused private capital has been steadily rising," Mr. O'Mahoney reported. "The so-called inflationary gap continues to increase because we have not found the way to induce this idle money to go to work.

"As the picture now unfolds, the Government finances the war out of a steadily deepening deficit. The control of business and industry is consequently being concentrated in fewer and fewer hands. The pressure for increased Government responsibility steadily grows."

Advocating some form of incentive taxation to stimulate the investment of private funds in productive enterprise, Mr. O'Mahoney said:

"Unless we put the idle money to work in the postwar world, we will be face to face with the greatest economic disaster that this or any other nation ever suffered."

"More than 50 per cent of all goods and services that are produced in the United States are being bought by the Government. When the Government retires, we must substitute the purchasing power of the masses for the purchasing power of the Government."

Two Schoolgirls Organize Their Own Dry Night Club

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Kirkland, Washington

La Casa de Leché is more than a night club for teen-agers; it represents a definite trend, something that is taking place within the ranks of youth itself. The two high school girls who originated the dance club had never heard of a dry night club for young people and did not know at the time that the Flamingo, the Sahara, and the Penguin Clubs of like nature were being started in near-by Seattle.

The girls, Patricia Muir and Gail Shinstrom, knew only that the war had changed their pleasant city on Lake Washington from a home town to a city of strangers crowding the streets, with thousands of new workers in the lakeside shipyards, with Government housing pouring down the hillsides, and with a unit of Navy men stationed near by. One day during their noon hour at high school, the girls were discussing the fact that young newcomers had no way of getting acquainted, and that there should be some gathering place for young people besides the taverns.

What was needed, they agreed, was a decent dance club and right there decided to take steps to start one. Back of the girls, as they explained afterward, was the inspiration of the High School Loyalty Club with its emphasis on character building activities, and their home economics training with its accent on home life as related to the community. This they decided should become their summer home project in Economics.

Given Adult Support

From this point, they faced the difference between having a bright idea and carrying it to fruition. Their first test was appearance before the Committee on Youth Delinquency when they were "simply petrified." But adult support was ready and a sponsor was found in the local Young Men's Christian Association. Both girls were working during the summer and the dance project took every ounce of extra time including many a lunch hour.

The first job after obtaining the use of the American Legion Hall was that of weeding and watering the grounds outside and dusting, cleaning and prettying-up inside. The girls soon learned that the enthusiastic helper is not always the dependable one and until they located the faithful workers, their pioneering days were filled with such details as "ducking out at noon to get ice" and washing dishes at the first dance.

One of the compliments paid the Club is that it is "a pretty place to go to." The theme is South American and gay posters, crepe paper, brightly-painted tables and attendants dressed in gay sombreros and handsome wide sashes have transformed the prosaic hall into a place of charm for young people.

Music is supplied sometimes by a willing accordion band or dance orchestra and, when these are lacking, records are played and amplified by a loudspeaker loaned by one of the patrons. The patrons, Pat and Gail explain, have been "more fun" which interpreted means "most understanding."

With an entrance fee of 35 cents, the Club has cleared expenses. Although refreshments have high sounding names the charge is modest. A typical menu consists of leche sorpresa, coke el fresco, roote beere, pretzels, potato chips, peonottos all of which are served at the tables. "Served only at bar" are stardust and blue bubble.

With all these night club trappings, the club is dry in intent and purpose. Its patrons are not minors enjoying such a club only until such when time they are old enough to do otherwise. They are young people "who don't want to get started" as it was explained by one of their number.

Navy Men Like It

When intoxicated young people come to the hall, the doorman explains what the Club is trying to do and the outsider is usually reasonable about going away. Many young men from the Navy say they are glad to find a decent place of recreation.

The Club which started in early summer is "going strong" and is being carried over into the winter months. It has only one big problem, where to find a hall large enough to accommodate the young people who enjoy a dry night club.

Powder Should Match Your Complexion

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

If you have never had face powder blended to match your own skin tones, you have a treat in store. It is a fascinating experience. An artist takes you in hand, an artist that is familiar with the delicate tones of complexions.

You watch this complexion expert, as he scoops up various color hues of powder from a rainbow array of separate little mounds. Each is weighed meticulously in a scale. Then with a skillful hand the colors are blended into a single shade, the shade that the artist has declared is best for you. When you have "tried on" your own shade at the beauty bar, as the expert will encourage you to do, you will be surprised at the effect it produces on your skin, your eyes, your hair. You find yourself in key.

You'll discover, too, that personal powder blending has a tendency to camouflage freckles, or too dark shadows around the eyes. You can ask for a shade to lighten your coloring, or to enrich it. There is an opalescent powder that can be blended into a special shade for evening wear, that looks quite radiant under electric light.

BABY DIET HINTS

Made from whole, fresh milk controlled from farm to plant by strict Gerber specifications, covering purity and butterfat content. Besides whole, fresh milk, Gerber's Custard Pudding contains eggs, arrowroot starch and sugar. Babies love its delightful, fresh flavor. Now serve nourishing custard to baby as often as you want — it's ready to serve just as it comes from the can.

Gerber's Baby Foods

Cereals...Strained Foods...Chopped Foods

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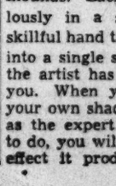

Makes gravy men like! 15c

News and Comment About Business, Industry, Economics and Finance

Overall Food Output Seen Setting Record

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12 (AP)—Predictions of record-smashing food production this year are now being borne out as American farmers push the harvesting of late crops amid generally favorable weather conditions, the Agriculture Deprtment reported.

Crop production, taken by itself, will be about seven per cent below last year's phenomenal level. But this decline will be more than offset by an indicated increase of 12 per cent in the production of livestock and livestock products, such as cattle, hogs, sheep and poultry and eggs.

Milk Output

Milk output is expected to drop one per cent below the 1942 record, the department said.

To meet unprecedented demands for direct food crops there are bumper crops of potatoes, rice, beans peas and peanuts. Production of the principal oil seeds as a group will be about the same as in 1942 and a third greater than in any other season.

The third largest corn crop on record, 3,055,605,000 bushels, now is being gathered, the department said, to meet feed needs of a record number of livestock and poultry, last year's corn crop of 3,175,154,000 was the largest ever produced.

The department emphasized, however, that the supply of corn and other feed grains and materials will not be sufficient to maintain the present rate of livestock feeding. Anticipating such a possibility, the War Food Administration has already asked that fewer hogs be raised next year.

This year's wheat crop of 835,816,000 bushels is only about average, but stocks of the grain on farms on Oct. 1 were 56 per cent above average.

Judging from the number of pigs, calves and lambs saved, chicks and turkeys hatched and weights of animals being marketed, the total production of such livestock and poultry during the current calendar year will be slightly more than 50,000,000,000 pounds live weight, the department said.

Fruit Crops

It said that total production of all fruit crops was indicated to be about 10 per cent below last season's harvest. Barring severe storms or freezing losses, citrus fruits to be picked during the next 12 months should be a record or near record tonnage, the department said. Apples, peaches and pears fell below last year's production, due chiefly to frosts last spring.

Commercial vegetable production, not including the large crops of potatoes and sweet potatoes, will probably be greater than in any other season prior to 1942. A large tonnage of vegetables for canning and processing was produced but it was less than production last year.

The department said the supply of market vegetables has been, and still continues, relatively light, but the increased number of home gardens augments the supply somewhat.

Director

Dr. William P. Tolley

Chancellor of Syracuse University, elected a director of the New York Telephone Co., succeeding the late Huntington B. Crouse of Syracuse.

Standard Oil, N. J. Allowed by SEC To Transfer Interests

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 12 (AP)—The transfer of interest by Standard Oil Company of New Jersey in five natural gas companies, representing an investment of $48,032,734, to Consolidated Natural Gas Company, a Standard holding company, was approved yesterday by the Securities and Exchange Commission.

The gas companies involved are the Hope Natural Gas Company, the East Ohio Gas Company, the People's Natural Gas Company, the River Gas Company, and New York State Natural Gas Corporation. They operate in an interconnected natural gas system in West Virginia, Ohio, Pennsylvania, and New York State.

In exchange for the securities Standard Oil is to receive all of the capital stock of Consolidated Natural Gas Company, which will consist of 2,728,359 shares of $15 par value common stock. This stock then will be distributed to Standard Oil's stockholders on the basis of one share for each 10 shares of Standard Oil common. Cash will be paid to stockholders entitled to receive fractional shares. Distribution will be made on or about Dec. 15, 1943.

In order to determine the amount of cash to be distributed arrangements are being made to start trading Consolidated Natural stock on the New York Stock Exchange on Nov. 1, the amount of cash to be paid will be based on an average price on the exchange on Nov. 15. The distribution of the stock by Standard Oil is regarded as a partial distribution of assets and the fund is to be charged on the books to capital surplus. The amount is equivalent to the total investment of Standard Oil in the stocks of these companies in the amount to $48,032,734.

Boston Stock Exchange Record Is Impressive Over Period of 109 Years

October 13, 1943 marks the 109th birthday of the Boston Stock Exchange. During these 109 years, the Boston Stock Exchange has seen seven Wars—the Seminole War, Mexican War, the Civil War, the Sioux War, the Spanish War, World War I and World War II, and it has lived through 12 depressions.

In all these years the exchange has been continuously in session, with but two exceptions—(1) when all exchanges were closed in 1914, from August to December—the result of the chaotic conditions precipitated by the first World War—and (2) during the bank holidays in 1933.

When the Boston Stock Exchange began its operations in 1834, with a membership of 13—stocks were few in number. These comprised bank, insurance and manufacturing securities. Railroad stocks came into the market after the field of transportation opened up in the western colonization movement. The mining stocks appeared on the list as early as 1845, but actual trading in them did not begin until 1860. During 1878 and 1880 the "mining craze" raged, when copper sold at 18 cents a pound.

It is interesting to note that many of the most successful business and industrial enterprises of the nation got their start at the Boston Stock Exchange. United Shoe Machinery Corporation, United Fruit Company, New England Telephone Co., American Telephone Company, and scores of other industries that have yielded millions of dollars in dividends to their shareholders, first saw the "light of day" on the exchange floor. Many railroads and mines of the West also owe their auspicious beginnings and later developments to the prestige of the Boston Stock Exchange.

The oldest member of the Exchange is Edward W. Gilbert, who on Oct. 13 will be 92 years "young." His father, Samuel Gilbert, Jr., was one of the original 13 founders of the Boston Stock Exchange. Harry V. Long is the oldest in membership, having joined the exchange 65 years ago. He is the father of former President William B. Long, who served as President, three terms.

Approximately one-quarter of the membership of the exchange is now in the armed forces of the United States, some having also served in World War I.

Many employees have also gone into the service, and indicative of changing emergencies of war, where normally the floor messenger boys ranged in ages from 16 to 18—today, men from 50 to 60 years old have taken their places. Another evidence of changing times—women employees go on the floor, replacing men, to record the closing quotations for the Clearing House Department.

July Lumber Output Shows Slight Gain

WASHINGTON (AP)—Lumber production totaled 3,017,140,000 board feet, during July, an increase of 0.7 per cent over June production, the War Production Board's lumber and lumber products division announced.

Total production for the first seven months of the year was 18,968,437 board feet. Of the July production, 2,384,258,000 board feet were softwoods, and 632,882,000, hardwoods.

Production rose 5 per cent in the South, the largest producing area. Eastern production was up 2.88 per cent, with a total of 1,605,555,000 board feet. In the West, production totaled 1,411,585,000 board feet, a decrease of 1.5 per cent from June.

Probe Asked of Army-Navy Oil Development in Canada

WASHINGTON (AP)—Representative Poulson (R) of California said the Army-Navy Petroleum Board had spent $100,000,000 for development of Imperial Oil Company wells at Fort Norman, Canada, while a 35,000-square-mile naval petroleum reserve north of Nome, Alaska, remained unexploited, and urged an investigation.

Mr. Poulson also told the House in a speech that it should investigate corporate connections of the oil company, which he described as a private enterprise.

Production of the Canadian wells, Mr. Poulson said, did not exceed 3,000 barrels daily. A 500-mile pipe line, he added, had been built over "extremely mountainous terrain" to reach them, whereas a pipe line to the Alaskan reserve could be readily laid.

Taft Opposed To Plan For World Bank

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12 (AP)—Republican opposition cropped out in Congress yesterday to the Administration's proposal for a world bank. Senator Robert Taft of Ohio said he would carry the fight to the Senate floor with a denunciation of the plan as "part of the general new deal program to create new methods of deficit spending."

Senator Taft, who is a member of the Senate Banking Committee which heard Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau explain the bank plan at a recent closed meeting, told a reporter he was "opposed to making loans to other countries in the guise of investments."

All From U. S.

"In effect," Senator Taft declared, "all of the money to be loaned abroad by the bank would come from the United States. It seems to me that after the war we are going to have to make emergency loans to other countries for working capital and rehabilitation of plants and machinery but I believe those loans ought to be made directly by this Government under authority of Congress."

As outlined by Mr. Morgenthau, the proposed international bank would have $10,000,000,000 in capital, of which the United States would furnish $3,500,000,000, Great Britain $1,000,000,000 and other countries the remainder. The bank would make loans for rebuilding of war-damaged cities and other such projects.

Senator Taft expressed the conviction that administration of the bank might be controlled by prospective borrower countries, since its affairs would be carried on by a board of directors on which all members would have one representative. Voting power, however, would be closely related to share holding.

Against Permanent Agency

"While I would approve a general policy of making loans for post-war relief and rehabilitation, it seems this bank would be a permanent institution,' Senator Taft said. "I disapprove heartily of any permanent international lending agency because I believe it would be a repetition of what happened after the last war when we made loans to bring about an artificial stimulation in exports.

"Any operation of that kind is bound to collapse, just as the last attempt did in 1929 and cause a worse situation than if there never had been any loans made at all."

The Ohio Senator thought that if rehabilitation and relief loans were made to other countries immediately after the war, they ought to be limited to "two or three billion dollars a year for a couple of years and then scaled down to about a half billion dollars yearly."

Steel Output Seen At New Peak; Sets Record in September

NEW YORK (AP)—New furnaces coming into production will boost the nation's steel production this week to a new peak of 1,781,300 tons or 102.2 per cent of rated capacity, the American Iron and Steel Institute announced.

This was an increase of 1.4 points from last week's 100.8 per cent, which was equal to 1,756,900 tons of ingots.

A month ago the rate was 99.6 for output of 1,736,000 tons.

This week's operations compared with the 1942 week's 100.2 per cent, when 1,714,000 tons of steel was made.

NEW YORK (AP)—New record high levels of steel production were reached during September, the American Iron & Steel Institute reported.

The institute credited the gains to new furnaces coming into production.

September's output was 7,488,978 tons of ingots and steel for castings, a weekly average of 1,749,761 tons. The previous record weekly average was 1,731,419 tons in March of this year.

Industry operations averaged 100.4 per cent of rated capacity, the highest since the war started. In August the rate was 97.9 per cent and in September a year ago it was 96.4 per cent for an average weekly output of 1,648,953 tons.

N. Y. State Individuals Top War Bond Sales Quota

NEW YORK (AP)—New York State individuals bought $807,700,000 in war bonds in the Third War Loan drive, in which the State quota was $796,000,000, the War Finance Committee announced.

The final figures in the drive, which ended Saturday, Oct. 2, will not be available for another week.

New York City area individuals bought $625,000,000 against a total of $560,000,000.

R. I. Retail Sales Higher

WASHINGTON (AP)—Dollar volume of sales by independent retailers in Rhode Island during August, 1943, was only 2 per cent higher than in the same month of 1942, and stood at about the same level as July of this year, the Bureau of the Census reported. For the first eight months of 1943 the sales were up 4 per cent from the same period in 1942, Director J. C. Capt announced. The reports covered 153 independent stores exclusive of department stores.

U. S. Chamber of Commerce Joins Backers of Sales Tax

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12 (AP)—United States Chamber of Commerce joined today in proposing a Federal retail sales tax to substitute for the Administration's $10,500,000,000 new revenue program.

The Chamber's spokesman, Ellsworth C. Alvord, referred to the Administration plan in testimony before the House Ways and Means Committee as a plan "supported solely by political expediency," and said it "falls of its own weight." He opposed increases in levies on incomes of individuals and corporations, as proposed by the United States Treasury.

Mr. Alvord said a tax imposed upon retail sales "is the most practical" tax at this time and discriminations and administrative difficulties can be avoided if:

(1) There are no exemptions; (2) a tax is imposed at a uniform rate; (3) no other Federal taxes are imposed upon retail sales; (4) the tax is imposed upon aggregate purchases; (5) the tax is imposed upon the purchaser; and (6) fractional cents are disregarded.

The Chamber, an organization of business and commerce, made no specific recommendation as to the size of the proposed retail tax, but Mr. Alvord said a 10 per cent levy probably would yield in excess of $6,000,000,000 during 1944 and a 5 per cent tax, about $3,500,000,000.

Other Chamber witnesses proposed a program of Government economy be coupled with the tax program. House Republicans already have begun a drive in this direction.

Mr. Alvord testified that "contrary to the expressed position of the Treasury," it is the belief of the Chamber that a sales tax:

1. Is capable of reasonably simple and effective administration;
2. Is desirably deflationary;
3. Will collect substantial revenues, without imposing unbearable burdens, from those receiving four fifths of the national income;
4. When viewed merely as a part of the tax system, will not impose burdens which discriminate in favor of high income groups and against low-income groups;
5. Will render unnecessary the tremendous increase in certain excise taxes advocated by the Treasury;
6. Will be a highly desirable supplement, at least for the duration of the war, to present tax laws; and
7. Will be an effective aid in stamping out black markets.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12 (AP) — The United States Chamber of Commerce will send its tax recommendations to Congress today, and these were indications that the organization of business and industry would endorse a federal retail sales tax.

The Chamber also is expected to oppose the increases in individual and corporate income taxes proposed in the Administration's $10,500,000,000 new revenue program.

A 10 per cent sales tax estimated to yield $6,000,000,000 annually shapes up as the biggest issue in the tax discussions.

Latest sales tax support came from Dr. J. E. Shepard, of Durham, N. C., President of the North Carolina College for Negroes, who told the House Ways and Means Committee "a 10 or 12 per cent sales tax would hurt no one."

The Negro educator said yesterday "all of us must sacrifice until it hurts if we are to win this war," and declared that a sales tax, coupled with the present income tax, "would reach everybody in a fair manner."

Representative Walter A. Lynch (D) of New York, Ways and Means member, vigorously opposed the tax, describing it as "contrary to the long-established American principle that taxes should be paid by those best able to carry the burden," and suggested the way to raise the money required is through increased corporate and estate tax rates.

The strength of the sales tax movement in Congress itself was uncertain. Neither Republicans nor Democrats lined up as a unit for or against it.

There appeared to be considerable doubt on Capitol Hill, however, that a levy of this nature could overcome the Administration's strong opposition.

Pulpwood-Cutter Shortage Threatens 1944 Newsprint

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12 (AP)—A possibility that an increasing shortage of paper may force American newspapers to curtail their size drastically was raised yesterday with a warning that supplies of newsprint may be cut next year 20 to 52 per cent under this year's levels unless more men are found to cut the pulpwood from which paper is made.

The warning came from the Joint Anglo-American-Canadian Committee which has been investigating the pulp and paper situation. It urged immediate action, including use of war prisoners to bolster the force of pulpwood cutters in the United States and Canada. It estimated about 38,500 additional men are needed.

The Committee, in a report to the Combined Production and Resources Board and Combined Raw Materials Board, advanced two proposals to keep 1944 paper consumption in line with present estimates of production.

One Proposal

Under one, the allotments of newsprint, printing papers and wrapping papers would be cut 52 per cent under 1943 quotas. This would mean a reduction from 3,620,000 tons of newsprint this year to 1,750,000 tons in 1944—making virtually inevitable revolutionary changes in the present sizes of newspapers.

Such a drastic cut would be necessary, the Committee said, only if the curtailment were confined to newsprint, printing and wrapping papers. As an alternative, it said that if the reduction is spread on a pro rata basis to all paper use, there would be approximately 2,900,000 tons of newsprint available next year, or about 20 per cent less than in 1943.

The Committee's warning pointed up two proposals during the day for combating the paper shortage.

Asserting that "remedial action" must be taken immediately to prevent the paper industry from collapsing, E. W. Tinker of the American Paper and Pulp Association, backed up the recommendation for increasing the supply of pulpwood cutters and proposed bringing pulpwood from Russia on ships which carry Lend-Lease supplies to the Soviet Union.

Tariff Amendment

Amendment of tariff regulations to remove tariff duties on some classes of newsprint was proposed by Linwood I. Noyes, President of the American Newspaper Publishers Association, as another means of boosting supplies.

Under the Tariff Act, he told a House subcommitte investigating newsprint supplies in a statement, standard newsprint is admitted duty free. But under Treasury Department rulings, he declared, definitions and limitations of standard newsprint are fixed so rigidly that newsprint with small variations is subject to duties.

The Committee, emphasizing that manpower shortages in the pulp forests are almost the only barrier to adequate pulp and paper production, declared there is no shortage of standing pulp timber, logging facilities or paper factory facilities. Little additional manpower would be needed in the paper factories to produce required tonages, the Committee said.

1944 Production Estimate

It asserted that probable pulpwood production in the United States and Canada next year will be 17,599,000 cords if the pulpwood labor supply is not increased. This compares to 23,619,000 cords in 1943.

Canadian production will drop to 7,472,000 cords in 1944, compared to 9,340,418 cords this year, the Committee reported. United States production will fill out the balance of the total estimated production.

The Committee noted that 1943 consumption of newsprint in the United States is 106 per cent of 1939 consumption. Canadian newsprint use for 1943 is running at 102 per cent of 1939 totals, while Great Britain's 1943 newsprint consumption is only 19 per cent of 1939.

Lend-Lease Probe Is Demanded

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12 (AP)—Demanding an immediate investigation of Lend-Lease operations, Senator Allen J. Ellender (D) of Louisiana, reported today that Russia's reciprocal aid to the United States had been limited to supplying and servicing American vessels in Soviet ports.

Senator Ellender said the information was contained in a letter from Edward R. Stettinius Jr., former Lend-Lease Administrator.

In making the contents public, the Louisiana Senator called for an inquiry "at once" into the more than $13,793,000,000 of United States Lend-Lease expenditures. He said his demand grew out of the "secret" reports given the Senate last week by five Senators who toured the major battle theaters.

Senator Ellender said he would take the floor to urge President Roosevelt to "make every effort to obtain from our allies concessions in oil, tin, iron ore and rubber so that we can replenish our natural resources now being depleted."

Moreover, he said, we should negotiate now for permanent possession of strategic bases in return for Lend-Lease aid.

In the letter written dated Aug. 21, prior to his recent appointment as Undersecretary of State, Mr. Stettinius informed Senator Ellender "the Soviet Government has expressed its desire to give us reverse Lend-Lease to the fullest possible extent, but the volume and nature of such aid is limited by the weight of Russia's own requirements and by the absence of American forces in areas which can be supplied by Russia."

"Thus far, therefore, such aid has been confined to repair, supply and servicing of our vessels in Russian ports," he said.

Western Air Lines

LOS ANGELES (AP)—Western Air Lines announced it has applied to the Civil Aeronautics Board for approval of the purchase of Inland Air Lines, which operates from Denver to Great Falls, Minn., and from Cheyenne, Wyo., to Huron, S. D.

Canada Shows Large Trade In Month of Aug.

OTTAWA (CP)—Canadian trade in August totaled $444,240,556, the second largest in the history, being exceeded only in July this year when it totaled $457,409,956, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics reported.

"Domestic exports in August amounted to $292,861,008, of which $111,800,000 went to the United Kingdom, $29,400,000 to other Empire countries and $91,200,000 to the United States," the bureau said.

Canadian trade during the first eight months of this year totaled $3,029,435,464 compared with $2,598,713,553 in the same period of 1942. Canadian trade during the eight months exceeded the total trade in the full year 1940 by about $750,000,000 and was only about $60,000,000 behind the total trade in the full year 1941.

Exports to the United States during the first eight months of 1943 amounted to $703,900,000, to the United Kingdom $687,200,000 and to other Empire countries $238,700,000 leaving $245,500,000 to other Allied countries. These exports do not include gold.

More Women Workers Seen Necessary To Meet Labor Needs

NEW YORK (AP)—The nation will need 65,000,000 persons in the armed forces or working by the end of July, 1944, and must turn more heavily toward the potential womanpower to meet the demands for labor supply, Collins Stocking, Chairman of the War Manpower Commission committee on essential industry, said in addressing the second annual National Association of Independent Tire Dealers rubber conservation conference.

"Women from 20 years of age to 34 don't seem to know there is a war going on," Mr. Stocking said. "There are only 120,000 more (in that age group) working than normally expected to be found working, and most of those are over 30.

"This, mind you, despite there are some 2,200,000 such women between 20 and 34, plus 5,800,000 in the 35-54 age group."

Men and women over 45, he asserted, "are the ones who are winning the battles on the industrial front."

More than 2,000 tire dealers from 48 states were attending the conference.

Only 63 More Days for Christmas Shopping—But Early Buying Indicated

NEW YORK (AP)—There are only 63 more shopping days before Christmas, but such reminders may be only idle gestures this year because indications today point to the earliest gift buying in years.

Post office advice to send presents to soldiers overseas by Oct. 15 and to sailors abroad by Oct. 30 touched off current Christmas gift shopping—almost three months ahead of Dec. 25. Packages to United States servicemen should be mailed not later than Nov. 30.

Retailers reported Christmas shopping had not yet reached tremendous proportions but explained that friends and relatives buying early for servicemen frequently purchased other gifts for civilian acquaintances.

Dun & Bradstreet, Inc., business research firm, said Christmas buyers were purchasing toys, some wearing apparel and luxury items such as jewelry, furs and novelties. Merchandise confined to main floors of department stores was reported especially popular.

The organization added customers recently had veered to quality merchandise even if it cost them more and said substitutes were acceptable even if only odd lots with a lack of certain styles, colors and types were available. The substitutes must be good, however.

This buying trend is just about all that could be asked for by retailers beset with the biggest shortage of manpower in their history. They have been combing respective territories for potential sales force material, with only mediocre success.

The National Retail Dry Goods Association said stores this year had planned to start Christmas promotions about two months before Dec. 25 so as to spread buying because of the manpower shortage.

It reported worst shortages occurred in cities listed by the Government as having critical manpower situations—even chaotic in some instances.

These cities included Bridgeport, Conn.; Portland, Me.; Boston,; Wilmington, Del.; Baltimore; Washington, D. C.; Detroit; Cleveland; Buffalo; Charleston, S. C.; Savannah,. Pensacola, Oklahoma City, Wichita, Dallas, Salt Lake City, Los Angeles, San Diego, San Francisco, Portland, Ore.; Spokane and Seattle.

The N. R. D. G. A. said one way in which increased help was sought was by stores appealing to local school authorities for co-operation in obtaining the use of students—just as they were utilized last summer as an aid in harvesting crops.

The school plan asks for earlier closing of schools for the Christmas vacation; daily early dismissal of students with good grades in the fall and holiday seasons, and adoption of a system whereby two students fill one full-time job, one going to school in the morning and working in the afternoon—and vice versa.

Retailers expect this Christmas to produce record-breaking sales totals but worry about availability of merchandise. One thing is certain: "Shop early this Christmas" probably will have more significance than ever before.

War Loan Offering Oversubscribed By Banks 3½ Times

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Treasury announced that its $3,000,000,000 war loan offering to commercial banks was oversubscribed more than 3½ times.

Equal amounts of ⅞ per cent certificates of indebtedness and 2 per cent bonds were offered the banks, which had been excluded from the $15,000,000,000 Third War Loan.

Subscriptions to the certificates, the department reported, amounted to $5,381,000,000, of which those up to $50,000—aggregating $190,000,000—will be allotted in full. The remainder will be apportioned on the basis of 26 per cent of subscription, except that no subscriber will be held to less than $50,000.

Subscriptions to the bonds totaled $5,516,000,000. Those up to $50,000 will be allotted in full for an aggregate of $252,000,000. The others will be on a 25 per cent basis with a similar $50,000 minimum.

Books on the offering last week were open only three days.

Schmellers Given 10 Years for Sabotage

CLEVELAND (AP)—Federal District Judge Emerich B. Freed has sentenced the National Bronze & Aluminum Co.'s former President John L. Schmeller and the latter's two brothers, Edward and Frank, to 10 years each in a penitentiary after a jury convicted them of violating wartime sabotage laws.

The jurist also imposed fines of $10,000 each on the three industrialists, refused to permit their release on bail, and denied motions for new trials. The brothers gave no outward evidence of emotion. Frank Schmeller was the concern's general manager, and Edward Schmeller was its chief metallurgist until relieved of their jobs in a company reorganization earlier this year.

A jury late last week found the Schmellers had illegally provided the Packard Motor Co. a welded casting for a Rolls-Royce warplane engine. The jury acquitted the company and the four minor officials, and convicted the Schmellers on one industrial sabotage count. Government witnesses had testified welding was contrary to Army Air Force specifications.

John Schmeller told the jurist, "I have told the truth and anything this court decides is perfectly fair. I only wish to say that I did not produce defective castings to hurt the war effort."

Ship-Air Policy Formulated By C. of C. of United States

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12 — A report proposing a policy for making fullest use after the war of America's expanded Merchant Marine and international air transport was yesterday put before the membership of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States.

The report was prepared by the Chamber's special committee on international transport and was approved by its Board of Directors on Sept. 19. Under the Chamber's bylaws a policy adopted by the Board becomes the policy of the Chamber if 20 per cent of its member organizations in 20 states do not veto the Board's action.

The committee's recommendations, as adopted by the Chamber's Board, proposed among other things that after the war the United States should carry an amount of America's foreign commerce at least equal to that carried under foreign flags. With respect to international air transport, the committee proposed that United States international air services should be open to competition under Government regulation.

Dissenting Opinions

Accompanying the report were certain dissents, mostly relating to the committee's proposal that shipping companies should not be precluded from ownership of international air lines, and a recommendation that surplus ships be sold to foreign nations.

"Representatives of some of the United Nations have suggested that concerted steps should be taken to restore them all to the same relative positions that they held before the war in regard to the proportion of the world-carrying trade which they handled," the committee said.

"This, however," it continued, "overlooks the costly experience of the United States in the past, pointed out in our report, resulting from the inadequacy of our Merchant Marine to meet national emergencies. It also overlooks changes resulting from the war and particularly the prospect that, because of the great constructive forces which it is believed will be released, especially in relation to the less developed areas of the world, there will be a large increase in the total of world commerce.

Distribution of Shipping

"It seems natural, in fact almost inevitable, that the future distribution of shipping services among the nations will be worked out as the result of the interplay of competitive forces, the meeting by each people of their respective needs, and the utilization of their opportunities to participate in world commerce.

"However, after the needs of the United States have been met, we suggest certain steps, in recognition of the depleted condition in which most of the other nations will find their shipping at the end of the conflict, to assist in meeting their needs."

On the future development of world-wide air transport and the best methods of American participation in it, the report had this to say:

"A most important question is that of the organization to be adopted for our international air services. Advocates of monopoly for the operation of all such services have advanced as an argument that diversity of ownership would result in chaos and disadvantage to Americans in competition with foreign air lines.

Experience Overlooked

"We believe that to be an incorrect view, not supported by our experience with domestic air transport or international shipping. It overlooks the possibilities of successful regulation of American interests operating in the field of international air transport, similar to that applied by the Maritime Commission to the Merchant Marine in international trade and by the Civil Aeronautics Board to domestic air transport.

"The choice is not between monopoly and chaos. We believe a much wiser choice, in harmony with American transportation policy as developed progressively during the past half century, is a system of regulated competition.

"In answer to the suggestion that American companies operating in competition with each other would not be able to meet the competition of foreign monopolies, especially when government-owned or government-supported, we point out that, on the contrary, with proper Government encouragement and support of American privately owned and operated air lines, the latter should not only be able to meet such foreign competition but to do better than meet it, especially in regard to quality of service, in which government monopolies in practically every field are notoriously deficient.

Wrong Impression Abroad

"Your committee has noted many indications that there has been in other countries, notably Britain, an impression that the United States has the intention of providing for operation of its international air services on a monopolistic basis. This impression is, of course, unwarranted.

"Recent statements from British sources indicate that this misunderstanding has been to some extent responsible for plans of certain other countries for monopolistic handling of international air transport. To correct the misunderstanding we believe it important that our Government should definitely adopt the policy of regulated competition for its future international air transport services and that full publicity should be given to this policy.

"In regard to the participation of steamship companies in the ownership and operation of air lines or air transport facilities in conjunction with their steamship services your committee is nearly unanimous that there should be no general prohibition of such participation."

Wilson-Jones Profits Off

NEW YORK (AP)—Wilson-Jones Co. reported for the fiscal year ended Aug. 31 net profit of $358,867, equal to $1.36 a share on the capital stock. This compared with $518,861, or $1.97 a share, in the preceding fiscal year.

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Wildey Savings Bank	Oct. 15
Charlestown Five Cents Sav. Bank	Oct. 20
Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	Nov. 1
Franklin Savings Bank	Nov. 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Nov. 1
Boston Penny Savings Bank	Nov. 10
Union Savings Bank	Nov. 10
Warren Institution for Savings	Nov. 10

Other Massachusetts Savings Banks

East Cambridge Savings Bank	Oct. 15
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	Oct. 20
Brookline Savings Bank	Nov. 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Nov. 10

Critics on Scene Select Crosetti as Series Hero

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 12 (AP)—The scattered pieces of the busted St. Louis Cardinal bubble were being swept up for shipment to the nearest museum today as Frankie Crosetti was handed the bouquets and half a dozen Redbirds tried on sets of goat horns from the late lamented World Series.

One and all agreed no blockbuster ever went off any louder than the explosion of the Cardinal myth in this year's fall classic. When the New York Yankees wound it up on Bill Dickey's homer to win 4 games to 1 for the 10th world championship in their history, the Cards were as well beaten as the parlor rug in spring housecleaning—the same Cards, mind you, who had been built up as the runningest, fightingest, never-say-dyingest collection to come down the pike in quite a piece.

It was a nice fairy tale the St. Louis not-so-swifties had written by taking the 1942 series—about how they were the most sure-footed, sure-hitting, sure-everything around; about how they never beat themselves. It was a nice fairy tale while it lasted, but the ending had a new twist. Instead of the old "they lived happily ever after" tag line, this one wound up with "we were only kidding."

Beat Itself

If ever a club beat itself, this year's Cardinals fit the picture. Mostly, they missed Terry Moore and Enos Slaughter in the outfield. After the second game, last Wednesday, which Mort Cooper won with a magnificent competitive performance, they folded up like a straw hat that's been sat on. As running specialists they were practically stationary. They appeared to be only going through the motions in the fourth game on Sunday. And in yesterday's convincer they had Spud Chandler in trouble in six of nine innings, yet failed to score on him and were put out of the series for keeps by a 2-0 score on Dickey's two-run sixth-inning homer, which gave him a record of having been on eight series-winning clubs since 1928.

And while the Cards were collapsing all over the place like the pins in a bowling alley, the Yankees reminded the folks that when you're talking about teams that don't beat themselves, the Bombers are better than green hands. They may have been overconfident last year, but they went at it like businessmen in this set. The result was, while the not-so-swifties were making errors that cost them two games, and almost ruined a third, the Yanks won for the seventh time in eight series tries since 1932.

Dickey High

Dickey was right up there in the voting for the series hero's spot, because in addition to catching five tough games, he got four of his five hits with men on bases and three of the four brought ducks home off the pond. So was Joe Gordon up there, for his first game homer and his all-around second-base play; and rookie Bill Johnson, whose bat was the loudest of them all, and Spud Chandler who chalked up two pitching victories.

But the majority of the boys and girls, while well divided on which Card was the No. 1 goat, pointed to the guy at short, Frank Crosetti of the San Francisco Crosettis, as the top hero. He wasn't supposed to be a Yankee regular at all this year, but Joe McCarthy finally had to send out the alarm for him to take over.

So he did. And going into the series, the smart boys said shortstop was the weak link. Well, chums, it was not weak. Frankie's base running was the big factor in the first game win. He scored one run in the losing second game. He was one of the key men in the big five-run eighth inning that won the third game—the batter the Cards had to walk with one away and runners on first and third so they'd have a play at any base.

Turning Point

His stop back of second on Walker Cooper's hit in the eighth inning of the fourth game, and the way he held Stan Musial at second on the play, was the big break of the tilt—the spot Manager McCarthy said was the turning point of the game. And yesterday he came up with three chances he had absolutely no right to get to haul Chandler out of trouble. He hit in four of the five games, scored in three, and was a defensive brick wall.

He told a couple of pals before the series that he expected this was going to be his last fall classic. Well, he bowed out with the bells ringing.

Generally, the series was a dull affair. It set a new attendance record for a five-game fuss by drawing 277,312 through the turnstiles, including the all-time one-game high of 69,990 who saw last Thursday's scramble in New York. And it paid off the players on a record pool of $488,005.74, from which each Yankee received $6,123.20 and each Cardinal $4,321.99. But for the customary series thrills and chills, it was strictly in waltz-time.

Team Spirit of Transfers Defended at Grid Meeting

By Gordon Campbell
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Lieut. Joe McArdle, the former Boston College and Notre Dame line coach, stepped into a miniature hornets' nest at the sportswriters' luncheon at the Kenmore yesterday when he declared that boys playing football in a college of their own choice have more team spirit than transfer students.

McArdle was talking of Notre Dame, explaining why the Ramblers had run up such a score on powerful Michigan after he personally had said the week before that Michigan should beat Notre Dame.

"Rykovich is the only non-Notre Dame man Leahy used in his starting line-up," he said, "and I think as a whole that boys who have always been in one school have just a little more spirit than boys transferred from one college to another by the Navy."

Quick to pick McArdle up were Henry Lamar, Harvard coach, and Arthur Sampson, Dartmouth's publicity chief.

Said Lamar: "We may have lost to Worcester Tech Saturday, but I want to say that I have never seen any better Harvard men than those kids I have out there now. Their spirit is good, and there are none who want to win any more for Harvard than the very boys who have come from other schools."

Said Sampson: "Dartmouth has been called a team of all nations, with boys on the squad from Holy Cross, Fordham, Columbia, Boston College, Wisconsin, and other schools. But I think that against Penn, and against all our opponents, Dartmouth had a lot of spirit—as much as any regular college squad I have seen."

* * * *

New England football, already curtailed this season, closes down even more in the coming few weeks as the Navy colleges take time out for exams. Dartmouth has no games for three Saturdays; Harvard does not play its next game until Nov. 6; and Yale and Brown have no games scheduled until Oct. 23. Of the few games this Saturday, Tufts will be at Worcester Tech, Holy Cross at Cornell, and Coast Guard at Rensselaer Tech.

* * * *

Returning to McArdle, Joe finally predicted a Notre Dame victory—against Wisconsin this Saturday. He just had to qualify his statement, though, by saying that the game wil be much closer than people think. It will only be close if Leahy orders the score kept down.

* * * *

A first-time visitor to the meetings was Maj. John R. Canavan, Harvard graduate, who heads the Army Spscialized Training Program at Boston College. The Major spent three months on Guadalcanal, and told how the boys out there were deeply interested in sports, participating in them and listening when they could to short wave broadcasts.

* * * *

John Curley, B. C.'s Graduate Manager of Athletics, told how the boys playing football at Alumni Field all look up to Eddie Doherty, the Eagles' quarterback of last year, who is just about the only veteran available. Eddie, said Curley, is a real player and has even helped coach the boys in the intricacies of the T. He disclosed the B. C. schedule as follows: Oct. 24—Camp Hingham; Nov. 7—Army Air Service Command of Rome, N. Y.; Nov. 20—Harvard at the Stadium. One other game is pending for Oct. 31.

Facts and Figures On World Series

By the Associated Press

Final Standing

	W	L	P.C.
New York (AL)	4	1	.800
St. Louis (NL)	1	4	.200

First Game
(At Yankee Stadium)

	R	H	E
St. Louis	2	7	3
New York	4	8	2

Lanier, Brecheen (8) and W. Cooper; Chandler and Dickey.
Attendance—68,676.

Second Game
(At Yankee Stadium

	R	H	E
St. Louis	4	7	2
New York	3	6	0

M. Cooper and W. Cooper; Bonham, Murphy (9) and Dickey.
Attendance—68,578

Third Game
(At Yankee Stadium)

	R	H	E
St. Louis	2	6	4
New York	6	8	0

Brazle, Krist (8), Brecheen (8) and W. Cooper; Borowy, Murphy (9) and Dickey.
Attendance—69,990 (record).

Fourth Game
(At St. Louis)

	R	H	E
New York	2	6	2
St. Louis	1	7	1

Russo and Dickey; Lanier, Brecheen (8) and W. Cooper.
Attendance—36,196.

Fifth Game
(At St. Louis)

	R	H	E
New York	2	7	1
St. Louis	0	10	1

Chandler and Dickey; M. Cooper, Lanier (8), Dickson (9) and W. Cooper, O'Dea (5).
Attendance—33,872.

Financial Figures

Fifth Game

Paid attendance, 33,872.
Gross receipts, $148,910.00.
Commissioner's share, $22,336.50.
Each club's share, $31,643.37.
Each league's share, $31,642.37.

Five-Game Totals

Paid attendance, 277,312. (Record for five-game series.)
Gross receipts, $1,105,784.00.
Players' share, $448,005.74.
Commissioner's share, $102,079.80
Each club's share, $76,831.24.
Each league's share $76,831.24.
*War relief, $208,373.48.
*All receipts of the third and fourth games, after deduction of the players' share, go to the War Relief and Service Fund, Inc., which also received the $100,000 paid for radio broadcasting rights.
The players share in the receipts of the first four games only, while the commissioner's office, the competing clubs and the two leagues share in the first and second games and get all receipts of the fifth game.

Fairfield Leaves Tufts

Paul A. Fairfield, director of freshman athletics and Tufts' intramural program since last fall, will leave Tufts Oct. 23 to become Director of Physical Education for boys and coach of basketball and baseball at Rye High School of Rye, New York.

Fairfield replaced Chet Delano, who went into the Army as a captain in the Recreation branch last year.

Tops Among the Tops

Associated Press

Brightest Yankee Stars

Bill Dickey, left, veteran catcher, and Spud Chandler, ace hurler, of the New York Yankees played important parts in bringing the world's championship back to the Yanks. Chandler won the first and fifth games of the Series, the latter a shutout, while Dickey was a tower of strength behind the plate and personally won yesterday's final game with his two-run homer in the sixth inning.

In the Dugout

with Rumill

Game No. 3 Crucial Point

It was not one of baseball's great World Series, this battle between the Yankees and Cardinals. As the top wartime teams, they did not rank with leading peacetime clubs. Big league baseball, like every other business, felt the manpower shortage. To be brutally to the point, the 1943 participants in the big classic were merely a couple of fair outfits, perhaps no better than third or fourth in strong, well-balanced normal-time leagues.

However, the competition was keen because the contenders were evenly matched, and that, after all, was what the fans expected. They must have been satisfied with what they saw, as single-game and five-game series attendance records were established, swelling the players' pool to a new high. Each Yank received $6,123; each Card $4,321. Not bad for five days' work.

Lindell Block

In looking back, the turning point of the series most certainly was the third game, played in Yankee Stadium. That five-run Yankee rally which chased Al Brazle to the showers, sparked by Johnny Lindell's now-famous football block at third base and Bill Johnson's base-clearing triple, turned the struggle definitely toward the American League champions. That big inning seemed to take every ounce of fight out of the Cards. After that they were merely going through the motions.

You will notice that following this big inning, the Cardinals failed to score an earned run. They tallied one in game No. 4 at Sportsman's Park, but that was unearned. Yesterday, as Spud Chandler pitched the clincher, they were blanked, 2-0.

Hailed through 1942 and '43 as a club that rarely beat itself, the Cardinals did just that in the series. They made 10 errors which show in the box score and a few others which do not.

Yank Pitching

Pitching gave the Yankees a wide advantage. Chandler and Marius Russo were great. Spud yielded just one earned run in two starts; the left-hander allowed none in one. The critics who criticized Manager Joe McCarthy for using Russo in the fourth game are nowhere to be seen. The Cardinals, too, had fine pitching, particularly from Mort Cooper and young Brazle. But sloppy defensive play and a stalled offense were too much for them to overcome.

Heroes on the Yankee side, of course, are numerous. Bill Dickey is taking bows for his crucial hits in the fourth and fifth games, his one in No. 5 being a two-run homer. Bill is one of the great troupers of baseball. This may have been his final tour. It will be remembered, Chandler proved that his earned run average in the A. L. was no fluke. Rookie Hank Borowy turned in a good game. Crosetti and Gordon played sparkling games around the middle of the infield. Bill Johnson batted .300 and contributed the big hit in that No. 3 crucial contest.

Crosetti Stars

Sentimentally, though, the hero roles rest with Dickey and Crosetti, the real veterans of the World Series, and neither of whom may be around in '44, if there is big league baseball. Crosetti looked like the Crosetti of other years at shortstop. He brought himself "up" for this battle with the Cards. How much longer he would have been able to maintain his torrid pace is another story. But he was great when he had to be.

Dickey settled the affair with one swing of his bat, which is the Yankee way. McCarthy had lost Di Maggio, Rolfe, Henrich and a few others, but in the clutch he had Dickey and Bill proved himself a great Yankee.

Marty Marion made a gallant fight for a losing cause. His shortstopping was normal—enough said—and his average at bat was .357, high among Card regulars. One more average like that and the series would still be going.

Irish Eleven Placed First In Grid Poll

NEW YORK, Oct. 12 (AP)—Ninety-nine of the Nation's football writers agree with Coach Fritz Crisler of Michigan that Coach Frank Leahy of Notre Dame was enjoying a bit of under-statement when he termed his present team as only "fair."

The scribes, voting in the Associated Press' second weekly poll of 1943, rated Notre Dame as the best team in the country with 86 of the writers unhesitatingly marking them as No. 1. None ranked them lower than third.

Crisler, who had a disheartening sideline study of the Irish Saturday, was quoted at Ann Arbor as saying "that it is by far the best Notre Dame team I have ever seen."

Ramblers Skyrocket

Notre Dame, triumphant by a 35-to-12 score over the Wolverines, collected only half of the first-place votes in the inaugural poll last week but skyrocketed to 87 per cent this week after trouncing the tabulation's erstwhile second team.

Crisler intimated that much of the Irish success this season should be credited to Angelo Bertelli, quarterback who reports to the Marines on Nov. 1.

"I've seen many quarterbacks who were fine ball carriers but none who could make the ball disappear and then turn up somewhere else like Bertelli," Crisler told newsmen after Saturday's game. "He's a magician and in my estimation he is better than Sid Luckman."

When Bertelli—who passed for two touchdowns, set up a third with passes, plunged for a fourth, and converted all five of the Irish markers against Michigan—leaves for Parris Island at the end of this month he will be accompanied by Herb Coleman, center of the tough Rambler line.

Michigan Ninth

Michigan, second last week, skidded to ninth place in the present voting, with Army taking over the runner-up slot, and Navy third.

Pennsylvania, Purdue, Duke, Iowa Pre-Flight, and Southern California all ranked above the Wolverines and College of the Pacific grabbed the 10th rung. The Far Westerners, coached by Amos Alonzo Stagg, displaced idle Minnesota in the top 10.

The leading elevens with point totals (first place votes in parenthesis):

First 10: Notre Dame (86), 941; Army (1), 847; Navy (1), 669; Pennsylvania (1), 408; Purdue, 398; Duke, 370; Iowa Pre-Flight, 325; Southern California, 309; Michigan, 273; College of Pacific, 125.

Second 10: Del Monte Pre-Flight (6), 124; March Field (4), 110; Minnesota, 109; Great Lakes, 70½; Memphis Naval Air Technicians, 51; Dartmouth, 48½, Southwestern, 34; Texas A. & M., 13; Washington, 9; Georgia, 8.

Also Rans: Tulsa, 6; Colorado College, 6; Missouri, 6; Texas, 5; Georgia Tech, 4; Indiana, 4; Texas Christian, 2; Tulane, 2; Ohio State, 1; Randolph Field, 1; North Carolina, 1.

Bob Gantt, Duke end, was substituted seven times against Richmond. He had an injured hand and only went in to kick the points after touchdowns.

Encouraging Signs Greet Golfers for Next Season

A. Linde Fowler
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Encouraging signs for next year are discernible in local golf course statistics and trends since the ban on pleasure driving was lifted Sept. 1. The change came too late to have any influence on increasing club memberships for this year, but beneficial effects may be felt next spring, provided there are no new and stringent regulations of a clamping-down nature imposed between now and then.

Most of the play this season has been week ends and, as far as public courses are concerned, it has been on Saturdays and Sundays that attendance has perked up appreciably the last five weeks. Clifford Sullivan, state police officer in charge of the Pankapoag Golf Club in Canton, operated under the Metropolitan District Commission, informs me that since the ban was lifted the ample parking space at the entrance to the property has been well filled week ends, where previously it was bare.

Attendance Jumps

In contrast to the 100 to 150 golfers who had been visiting the course Saturdays and Sundays, through the transportation medium of the public bus lines, attendance has jumped to between 400 and 500, on pleasant days, although for the season the play will be off approximately 50 per cent. The yearly-fee members number only 300, in contrast to 675 last year.

Bill Delaney, in charge of the municipal George Wright course, has much the same story as to the season's attendance. Actual statistics are available from the Brookline municipal course and they show that it fared not too badly, considering its rather inaccessible location as regards public transportation. The total attendance from April through September this year was 14,460, combining transients and members, as compared to 22,504 for the same months in 1942.

The significant feature to the Brookline statistics is that for September, after the ban lifting, the play amounted to 2,819 individuals, as against 3,113 a year ago, minimum monthly decline in the six months. Following are the figures:

Year & Month	Transients	Members	Totals
1942-April	1287	301	1588
1943-April	486	213	699
1942-May	3453	1161	4614
1943-May	2068	748	2816
1942-June	3323	1161	4484
1943-June	1769	912	2681
1942-July	3355	1064	4419
1943-July	1729	833	2562
1942-August	3370	916	4286
1943-August	2047	836	2883
1942-September	2395	718	3113
1943-September	2144	675	2819

Even more encouraging, from one angle, is the story from Braeburn, as supplied by Dan Keefe, who in two minutes flat can dig into his files and tell how many played that course any day for about the past 29 years. His books show that for the club's fiscal year ending Aug. 31 the total playing attendance was 17,948, a substantial decline from the 24,012 for the previous 12 months.

Mid-Week Pickup

That, however, is not the encouraging part. Of much greater import is that this past September showed a decline in play compared with September of '42 of only 11 per cent, by far the best showing of the months between April and September, and a most significant point is that in September, after the lifting of the pleasure ban, play picked up appreciably on days through the week.

This past September showed seven days with playing attendance over 100, six of these passing the 150 mark and four over 200. September of a year ago had only 11 days with over 100. Play this September outside of week ends picked up to a point where the daily average climbed to between 65 and 70.

The table of attendance last year and this, together with the percentage of decline this year, significant for the pickup in September, follows:

	1942	1943	P. C. of Decline
April	1575	808	35
May	3444	2574	31
June	3875	2413	25
July	2950	2279	22
August	3233	2613	19
September	3296	2936	11

Former Harvard Athlete on Duty In Pacific Area

(The following story was written by Sergeant Gordon D. Marston, 16 Congress Street, Stoneham, Massachusetts, a Marine Corps Combat Correspondent.)

SOMEWHERE IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC. Delayed—Lieut. (jg) Henry G. Vander Eb, U. S. N. R., West Hartford, Conn., former Harvard football specialist, is numbered among several ex-Crimson athletes now on duty in the South Pacific.

Lieutenant Vander Eb is now working in supply activities, but previous to that assignment he saw action with the Marines in New Georgia amphibious operations.

A graduate of Harvard, class of 1942, Lieutenant Vander Eb had the unusual distinction of being a member of the varsity eleven in his senior year without attending regular practice sessions.

Work outside college hours prevented him from practicing, but on Saturdays he would be on hand for the games. He specialized in kicking field goals and points after touchdowns.

During his collegiate career he converted points following touchdowns in 17 out of 19 attempts. He kicked field goals twice out of five tries. In 1940 his field goal tied the game with Pennsylvania, 10 to 10. The same season he booted a field goal against Brown.

One of Lieutenant Vander Eb's classmates and closest friends, Second Liutenant Edward T. Buckley, Jr., U. S. M. C., former Harvard basketball and baseball star, is also at this base. Lieutenant Buckley is under contract to the Cincinnati Reds.

Fifth Game

New York (AL)	AB	R	H	O	A	E
Crosetti, ss	4	0	1	0	5	1
Metheny, rf	5	0	1	1	0	0
Lindell, rf	0	0	0	0	0	0
Johnson, 3b	4	0	1	1	2	0
Keller, lf	3	1	1	1	1	0
Dickey, c	4	1	1	7	0	0
Etten, 1b	3	0	1	11	0	0
Gordon, 2b	2	0	0	6	6	0
Stainback, cf	3	0	1	0	0	0
Chandler, p	3	0	0	0	2	0
Totals	31	2	7	27	16	1

St. Louis (NL)	AB	R	H	O	A	E
Klein, 2b	5	0	1	3	1	0
Garms, lf	4	0	0	1	0	0
Musial, rf	3	0	0	1	0	0
W. Cooper, c	2	0	1	6	0	1
O'Dea, c	2	0	2	2	0	0
Kurowski, 3b	4	0	2	3	3	0
Sanders, 1b	3	0	1	7	2	0
Hopp, cf	4	0	0	1	0	0
Marion, ss	3	0	1	2	3	0
M. Cooper, p	2	0	0	0	1	0
Walker *	1	0	1	0	0	0
Lanier, p	0	0	0	0	1	0
Dickson p	0	0	0	1	0	0
Litwhiler ‡	1	0	1	0	0	0
Totals	34	0	10	27	11	1

* Batted for M. Cooper in 7th.
‡ Batted for Dickson in 9th.

New York (AL) ..... 0 0 0 0 0 2 0 0 0—2
St. Louis (NL) ..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0

Runs Batted In—Dickey 2, Home Run—Dickey. Sacrifices — Garms, Marion, Chandler, Stainback. Double Plays—Crosetti, Gordon and Etten; Klein, Marion and Sanders. Earned Runs—New York (AL) 2; St. Louis (NL) 0. Left On Bases—New York (AL) 9; St. Louis (NL) 11. Bases On Balls—Off Chandler 2 (Musial, Sanders). Off M. Cooper 2 (Etten, Gordon). Off Lanier 2 (Keller, Gordon). Off Dickson 1 (Crosetti). Strikeouts—By M. Cooper 6 (Crosetti, Metheny, Johnson, Keller, Dickey, Chandler); by Chandler 7 (M. Cooper, Musial 2, Hopp, Garms, Klein, 2); by Lanier 1 (Metheny).

Pitching Summary: M. Cooper 5 hits 2 runs in 7 innings; Lanier 2 hits no runs in 1 1-3 innings; Dickson no hits, no runs, in 2-3 inning. Wild pitch—M. Cooper. Losing pitcher—M. Cooper. Time—2:24. Attendance 33,872.

Heyliger to Play

CHAMPAIGN, Ill., Oct. 12 (AP)—Vic Heyliger, hockey coach at the University of Illinois, hasn't any team to tutor this year, so he has decided to try playing in the major hockey league again.

The former center of the Chicago Black Hawks was to join the team in training in Minneapolis today. He said if he makes the team he plans to play only the Hawks' home games, so he may maintain his post at the University teaching Army classes training on the campus.

Why Drill at All?

WEST POINT, N. Y., Oct. 12 (AP)—The U. S. Military Academy's football line, which hasn't yielded a touchdown this season, drills only once each week. There are no workouts on Mondays and Fridays and flying courses occupy a trio of lineman regulars on Tuesday and Thursdays. They scrimmage on Wednesdays only.

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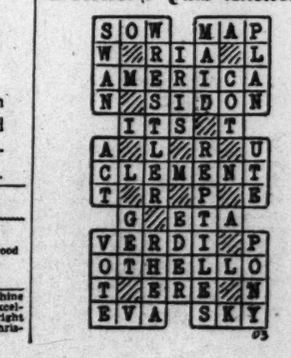

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Wit and Wisdom, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Camera Club

Camera Club

F. R. Winstone, A. R. P. S., Bristol, England

A small English village takes this means of warning motorists of the young evacuees now housed in the vicinity. The contributor feels, however, that these "down hill children" who have come to the country in wartime are already traffic conscious.

Daily Anecdote

Chinese Humor

Wu Ting-fang, one-time Chinese minister to the United States, was once asked if there were any Chinese humorists. He replied that there were, and said that the following was one of their most famous stories:

A traveler stopped at the house of a friend for refreshment.. His host offered to make him some tea, put the water on to boil, and sent his son to a neighbor to borrow some.

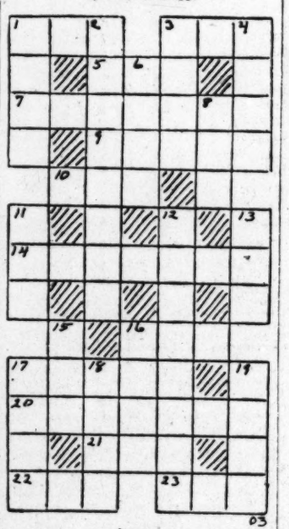
The son delayed. The water came to a boil, but there was no tea. The host added some more water to the pot, but when it, too, had come to a boil there was still no tea. At this point the wife of the host, anxious to demonstrate the hospitality of their household, suggested: "Inasmuch as the tea does not seem to be forthcoming, perhaps you had better offer your guest a warm bath."

Facts and Figures

A PLASTIC TRANSPARENT WRAPPING MATERIAL IS BEING ISSUED TO SOLDIERS FOR A PROTECTIVE WRAPPER AGAINST CONTAMINATING GASES.
IT'S A FACT THERE WERE NO CATTLE IN NORTH AMERICA UNTIL THEY WERE IMPORTED BY SETTLERS
V MAIL CONTENTS 1800 LETTERS
ABOUT 1800 LETTERS CONVERTED INTO V-MAIL ARE NOT MUCH LARGER THAN A PACKAGE 2¾ X 2 X 1 INCHES.
K. PARRIS

Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across
1—What would you call the mother of a Victoria?
3—Cartograph is what?
5—Creek.
7—What American hymn is sung to same tune as British national anthem?
9—What Syrian seaport was capital of ancient Phoenicia?
10—Possessive pronoun.
14—What was first name of author of "A Visit from St. Nicholas"?
16—What is 7th letter of Greek alphabet?
17—Who composed the opera "Simon Boccanegra"?
20—"Iago's Creed" is an aria from what opera?
21—Before.
22—Who is won by Walther's singing in "Die Meistersinger"?
23—"Welkin" is a poetical term for what?

Down
1—Ugly Duckling of Andersen's tale became what?
2—Maneuver called the "grapevine" might be executed by what person?
3—Female servant.
4—A diagram is what?
6—Who appears as messenger of the gods in the "Iliad"?
8—Small bed is what?
11—If you emulated Katina Paxinou, would you fly, act, or sew?
12—What creatures would interest a herpetologist?
13—North American Indian.
15—To obtain.
16—What is a German river flowing to the Fulda?
17—You do what in a polling booth?
18—What is an American ostrich?
19—A fangun is a bomb, tree, or pony—which?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

Did You Ever Wonder

How Seamless Steel Pipe Is Made?

Steel pipe or tubing may be either seamless or welded. In welded pipe, a flat strip of steel called a "skelp" is heated and bent in tubular shape either longitudinally (the seam running the length of the pipe in a straight line) or helically (the seam winding about the finished pipe in a spiral) and the edges welded.

Seamless steel pipe, on the other hand, is made from a solid piece of steel which is heated, pierced through the center (like coring an apple) and then expanded and elongated to the finished dimensions.

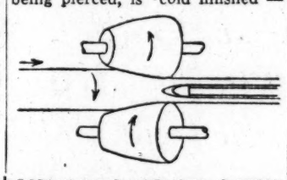
The making of seamless steel tubing is a relatively recent development and sprang up, according to some authorities, largely because of the rise to popularity of the bicycle, which created a big demand for light seamless tubes.

The first step in making seamless pipe is to soften the solid steel bar or billet (which may be 3 to 6 inches in diameter and 3 to 5 feet long) by heating it to about 2,200 degrees Fahrenheit. The hot billet is then fed between two barrel-shaped rolls, set at an angle, both rolls rotating in the same direction, as indicated in the accompanying simplified diagrammatic sketch.

The squeezing, rolling action causes internal strains which cause the steel to break apart along the axis of the billet. As the hot steel leaves the rolls it pushes against a long bar or mandrel with a piercing head of high-speed steel, much as a tight glove may be pushed over a finger.

The resulting rough tube has thick irregular walls. Other sets of rolls may be used to smooth the outer surface of the pierced steel and to make the inner walls smooth, all in the same operation, by pressing the steel down on a bar of the proper size inserted through the center.

Some seamless tubing, after being pierced, is "cold finished"—



PIERCING HOT BILLET OF SOLID STEEL

drawn through dies much as rods are drawn in the making of wire.

—W. P. Keasbey

An M. P. Helps Out

San Francisco

So much has been written, and rightly so, concerning the kindnesses of civilians to the men in the armed forces, that we should like to enter one item on the other side of the ledger. By refraining from driving in the city, it is still possible in California to get into the country on an A gasoline ration about once a month. Our trip came this week, to obtain fruit for canning purposes. Just before dusk, a flat tire was discovered, and as the distance back to the city was considerable, the wheel and deflated tire were put in place without waiting for repairs.

After driving a few miles we picked up a young soldier, a member of the Military Police, who said he was going to San Francisco and felt obliged to be there by midnight. An hour later, another tire went down, so we expected our passenger to get out and seek other means of transportation. However, that wasn't the case. He asked for the spare tire, and being told of the other mishap, sought and found a telephone, and called for a wrecking car. Getting impatient, the M. P. said he would walk to the garage and hurry the repair men, although it was then after eleven o'clock. His efforts were successful for the wrecking car soon came, although the man in it said he was very busy and had to leave other work to come to our aid. On driving along past the garage some time later, we found it was well over a mile from where we had been stranded, and felt doubly grateful to the young soldier who would not leave four women in the lurch, even though it meant being late himself.

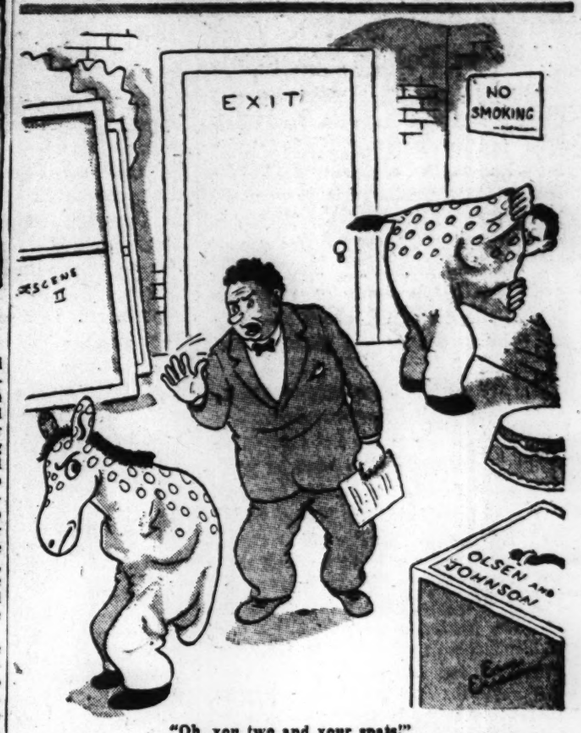
P. G. D.

Canada and the War

Canada has 625,000 men and 20,000 women in its armed forces; this is over 7 per cent of its total population 14 years of age and over.

Just for Fun—

—Eric Ericson



"Oh, you two and your spats!"

Today's Quotation

At noonday, in the bustle of man's worktime,
Greet the unseen with a cheer!

—Robert Browning

Brevities

Punch ©: A military writer says he cannot understand why Himmler suddenly decided to take on a new post. Can it be that he realized that it was just about his turn to be arrested in his old one?

Detroit News: It's a Detroit miss of nine who hurries home from a recital with news that they played Beethoven's Moonlight Sinatra.

Greensboro (Ga.) Herald-Journal: It's easier to get a public servant than it is a domestic one.

In Lighter Vein

Anticipated

Young Man (eloping): "How much is the fare?"

Taxi Driver: "That's all right. The young lady's father has settled all that."—Atlanta Two-Bells.

The Difference

"It's easy to tell if it's a friend or a bill collector at the door."

"How?"

"Just wait a while—and if it's a bill collector he won't go away."

—Exchange.

NEWS ITEM— IT'S NOT ONLY RADIO COMMENTATORS WHO CAN BE "LIQUIDATED" FOR EXPRESSING AN OPINION.

FIRST LET ME SAY THIS IS NOT MY OPINION.. I NEED MY JOB
HE'LL DO
NOW IF ANY BODY'S GOT ANY OPINIONS... KEEP IT TO YOURSELF OR ELSE--
WELL, HOW DO YOU LIKE IT? DON'T YOU DARE EXPRESS AN OPINION!
- BUT I THINK---
YOU'RE NOT SUPPOSED TO THINK! ONLY EDITORS DO THAT!
L. T. VAN ZELM

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Sleep vs. Beauty*

By Le Pelley

MY, MY, MY, MY.. BEAUTIFUL, ISN'T IT
WHAT IS ?
THE SCENERY... THE HILLS... AND THOSE TREES...
WHAT TREES ?
THOSE TREES ACROSS THE RIVER ! AND JUST LOOK AT THAT MAPLE !!
DESCRIBE IT TO ME..
YOU'RE HOPELESS !!
?
KLUNK

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog —*Yes, Sir, I Was Mistaken!*

By Rodgers

"It's going to take some hustling to catch up with Sponge and the rescue party!" I told ol' Togo.
"It's worth a little effort to protect our anti-cat-chasing reputation," said he -
"Well, with Spike on the job we won't have to worry about that any more!" I wagged.
But I wagged too soon!

The Adventures of Waddles —*The Passing Parade*

By The Hagers

I'm back again on Gadwall Pike; My job as traffic cop, I like.
A day shift in a plant drives by. With the "share the ride" rule, they comply.
And farmer Mallard I know now; I always ask about his cow.
I wish Professor Widgeon, though, More interest in the road would show.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1943 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Foreign Policy Evolution

Although President Roosevelt and Congress are speeding plans for Philippine independence—to beat Japan's false bestowal of autonomy on the Islands—American determination to hold bases that will control the Pacific is quietly crystallizing. This was one of the main recommendations of the five globe-girdling Senators, but there has been little discussion about it—probably because there is such general agreement.

This recommendation was of a piece with the Senators' new awareness that American interests are not always effectively maintained in various parts of the world. This awakened sense of the need for the United States' power and purpose to be adequately represented in dozens of places which most Americans never heard of until recently has been twisted into a rather "edgy" attitude toward America's allies. But in itself the development is a healthy one. Our concern should be—as with the desire for Pacific bases—to prevent its lapsing into a hypernationalism.

It is good for Americans to become aware of the world and of the fact that their country is only beginning to play the responsible role of the strongest single nation. But this awakened national feeling can be misdirected. Extreme nationalism is not beautiful when it wears the hermit's garb of selfish, naïve isolationism; is even uglier when it wields the mailed fist of selfish, sophisticated imperialism.

Jingoism has always been a first cousin of isolationism, and there is danger that some Americans, convinced by the war that the United States cannot live as a hermit, will now try to turn it into a world bully. But America is not now so likely to adopt the expansionist enthusiasms of earlier periods. Talk of "manifest destiny" will be realistically examined. It needs to be. But disillusionment with some experiences in the world should not turn thoughtful Americans away from the necessity for taking the "grown up" place in the world that the United States must now assume both for its own sake and the sake of humanity.

The move to free the Philippines well illustrates the right course—and some of the problems. In its immediate application it expresses an awareness of the necessity for backing good intentions with effective diplomacy. And in its long-range aspects it reflects the basic American desire to share freedom. Also it focuses attention on the fact that strangely little has been said about how the United States is going to hold bases in the Pacific. If it seems to make no provision for the bases reserved for the United States in the Philippines, that may be because they are now in enemy hands.

But much remains to be worked out about the question of Pacific bases, and Americans — gravely concerned about such things as Russian claims to the Baltic States—will do well to think a bit about their own determination to obtain security. Can they do it without indulging in a new imperialism? Eventually they may see the answer for themselves and others in more definite steps toward collective security.

Series at Home and Abroad

Down on Washington Street, Boston's newspaper row, where they hang out the latest bulletins, a quickly brushed card proclaimed: "Yanks . . ." and the passer-by might focus his eyes expecting to get the latest World Series score, but the lower line on the card concluded, ". . . advance 12 miles." Near by in a window a wire picture showed a group of soldiers around a half-track radio car and the caption said they were listening to the Series, play by play.

That's about the way it was this year. The folks at home had their thoughts on a truly world series; the boys up there pitching where the stakes are mighty high, were thinking of the things they were fighting for, among them the right to shout at the umpire, munch a hot dog, and enjoy the seventh-inning stretch.

Well, fellows if you haven't heard, here is the story: It dragged along to the sixth, Spud Chandler and Mort Cooper had turned in scoreless pitching. Bill Dickey, who has had a way with the bat since the days of the great Ruth and Gehrig, stepped up to the plate, took a slice at the first apple Cooper tossed over, and the connection was solid.

They found the ball over on the roof of the right-field pavilion. Keller came in from first and Bill made the circuit. The Yankees took the game 2 to 0, and the series 4 to 1. Nobody was overcome with surprise.

Portugal Acts

Portugal's granting of anti-submarine bases in the Azores to Great Britain comes after several reports that the Portuguese were ready to abandon neutrality. Large-scale military maneuvers in Portugal, coupled with practice blackouts, had already heightened interest in these reports,

It is likely that Portugal can now alter its status without much danger to Portuguese interests, and could even enter the war at relatively small costs. Portuguese leaders may well consider such action an inexpensive sort of post-war insurance of Portugal's position. United Nations warships had been reported patrolling the waters off the Azores, a further indication that big decisions were in the making at Lisbon. The growing power of the United Nations has for some time been acting as a magnet for most European neutrals.

Portugal's action further embarrasses General Franco's pro-Axis position. Portugal has an alliance with Great Britain dating back hundreds of years. Portugal also has a mutual-assistance pact with Spain. If Portuguese actions invite Nazi reprisals, General Franco's Spain will be caught with commitments in two opposite directions. Indeed, the trend of events in Portugal may only be a barometer of diplomatic weather on the rest of the Iberian Peninsula. Certainly it is in line with the feeling in other neutral countries the world over, and in line with the facts.

Victory Tax Repeal

Out of the indefinite maze of tax developments in Washington comes the first tangible action of the new revenue-hunting season: The House has voted to repeal the postwar credit feature of the Victory Tax.

In itself, this is not a sensational development; the number of taxpayers who were not already taking advantage of the current refund provision was negligible. The move is more important as indicating a trend towards complete repeal of the Victory Tax.

Such a course has been quite generally endorsed as the most direct method of simplifying the income tax returns, for the Victory Tax, with its different scheme of exemptions, requires a separate computation. But repeal offers the fiscal and political disadvantage of excusing some nine million persons, perhaps even more, from tax liability. This results from the fact that exemptions for Victory Tax reach down to those earning only $624 a year, with no exemptions for dependents, while the regular income tax exempts all family heads earning less than $1,200 yearly.

This newspaper has always held that the Victory Tax had unfair features in failing to take due account of family status, becoming almost a gross income tax. However, very strong arguments do arise over the wisdom of releasing this large number of persons from tax liability from the standpoints of absorbing the purchasing power and raising revenue, both sorely needed projects at this time.

The Victory Tax, less the postwar credit, nets the Federal Government an estimated $3,258,100,000 yearly. It is hard to say how much of this comes from the nine million it is proposed to excuse, but it is computed that only about $19 billion of the estimated 1944 national income of $150 billion will go to those earning less than $1,000 a year.

This fact tends to give credibility to the Treasury claim that the loss in Victory Tax can be easily and equitably made up by increasing the tax load on the $1,000 to $5,000 a year group which will receive about $100 billion of the national income. This is not to say, however, that the Treasury proposals necessarily distributed the impact fairly or most effectively within the different brackets of this $1,000 to $5,000 group.

Axis propaganda, October, 1942: "We don't understand the Bolshevists. They are putting up a tenacious resistance which is inexplicable, according to our conceptions." 1943: Help yourself to these, Dr. Goebbels—inexorable, inextinguishable, and ineradicable.

Well, if we could have that old-fashioned apple butter that Grandma used to make for our morning toast, we wouldn't so much mind the current shortage of the dairy article.

Now comes the struggle between Junior, who wants to have the annual bonfire of fallen leaves, and Dad, the Victory Gardener, who thinks in terms of a compost pile.

They'll Have to Be Licked, Too

When Italians Fought for Liberty

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Under a news heading on the last page of the New York Weekly Tribune for Oct. 11, 1862, appeared the following item:

"An interesting correspondence has taken place between Garibaldi and the United States Consul at Vienna. Garibaldi announces his intention, as soon as he shall regain his liberty and his health, to offer his services to the great American Republic, 'which is now fighting for universal liberty.'"

Now that General Clark's army has taken Naples as a part of the great effort to liberate the peoples of Europe, it is interesting to recall that in May, 1860, Giuseppe Garibaldi, the great liberator and democrat, gathered his army of 1,000 Red Shirts and invaded Sicily to overthrow the Spanish-minded Bourbons, and unite the Italian people.

He stormed the gates of Palermo, capturing it, and then crossed the Straits of Messina to Naples. It fell, and thus the Two Sicilies were joined again.

But Garibaldi had always dreamed of a republican form of government for Italy. Years before he had led the army of the short-lived republic of Rome against the French invaders, and lost.

Once more the dream of an Italian republic possessed him. He sought to organize such a government for the Sicilies. However, he was dissuaded when the King of Sardinia, Victor Emmanuel II, sent troops against him. The people, too, were not ready for the new form of government, and he generously gave way.

What followed was the annexation of the Sicilies to the Sardinian kingdom of Northern Italy, ushering in the beginning of the modern State of Italy.

Garibaldi's later unsuccessful attempts to wrest Rome and the Papal States from the French against his king's wishes, because of the political repercussions, were characteristic of his consuming determination to unite all of Italy.

In the same issue that contained the quoted news items about Garibaldi, the Tribune published on Page One the following letter from Milan:

"MILAN, ITALY, Sept. 15, 1862

". . . I desire you to read the following proposal with patience, and if you think its execution possible, to favor me with an answer:

"After the execrable betrayal by which the great Garibaldi was captured by Aspromonte, all his young heroic followers are stopped in their career, and the incredible persecutions which Government exercises toward them prompts them to emigration. A great many of the officers have requested me to lead them with their soldiers to America, in order to fight for the Union. After minute and detailed inquiries, I am now convinced that I can collect from four to six thousand men, commanded by 200 good officers, and all of them veterans, who have experienced service in the campaigns of 1848-49 and 1859-60.

"Can and will the State of New York engage them? Will you inquire about this of his Excellency, Gov. E. D. Morgan? . . . They could arrive ready equipped in New York.

"Please accept this, my proposition, as a testimony of the love I bear the great Union Republic of America, and I shall consider myself fortunate if my proffered services are accepted from this standpoint.

"In hope to be soon favored with an answer, I have the honor to subscribe, with the most profound respect,

"A—— R——, Colonel."

Obviously, there still remain lovers of liberty in Italy, spiritual descendants of the Red Shirts, who want to see a republican form of government. Should they not be given every encouragement?

Kingston, R. I. THOMAS C. HIGGINS

Mirror of World Opinion

Discounting the Grocery Bill

Problem: If a quart of milk delivered to the back stoop costs 17 cents and the ceiling price is 16 cents, who lost the penny?

Under the food subsidy plan as proposed by War Food Administrator Marvin Jones, the difference between cost and price is paid to producers by the Commodity Credit Corporation, whose funds come from Federal taxpayers, which, in wartime, means everybody. The alternative solution is to boost the price to the consumer.

That the Administration expects rough sailing in Congress with its request for a billion-dollar subsidy is shown by the news that President Roosevelt is expected to send a message soon "on the food situation."

Administrator Jones will need all the help he can get. The House Banking and Currency Committee was hostile when Jones appeared before it recently. In the Senate, the powerful farm bloc is a stone wall.

The farm bloc, which opposes subsidies and favors higher prices for basic farm crops, is entrenched in the South, where cotton and tobacco rule, and in the corn and wheat, pork and beef States of the Mississippi Valley. The Democratic Party has no fear of losing the 11 States of the Solid South. On the other hand, it lost the Corn Belt States in 1942, some of them in 1940, and has little hope of recapturing them in the next general election.

Therefore, Democratic strategy must focus on the labor vote, heavily concentrated by war industries in the Northeast and Far West. The national struggle narrows down to the populous States of New York, Massachusetts, Ohio, Michigan, Illinois, and California. That it will be a struggle is shown by the fact that the Republicans carried every one of these States in 1942.

It is from these big States that the Administration must win the necessary support for its subsidy program. In the critical matter of food, labor is on the consumer's end. In demanding subsidies instead of a rise in prices of farm products the Administration makes a bid for the labor vote and lays down a first line of battle for 1944.—*St. Louis Star-Times.*

Our Readers Say—

Needless Speculation

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Thank you for Mr. Harsch's article in The Christian Science Monitor exploding the myth about General Marshall's promotion and General MacArthur's enigmatic (?) statement. Also your fine editorial on the same page about it.

As one of General MacArthur's millions of admirers, I notice that every so often there is a flurry of talk and speculation about him in the press, and I wonder why. Especially talk of running him for President seems very ill-timed. Who starts these stories? If it is his friends, they show very poor judgment in calling the attention of the janissariat in the White House to a possible rival to President Roosevelt, and so arousing suspicions. Nothing could be more prejudicial to his chances of surviving the jealousies and rivalries of this war and achieving his dearest ambition, to free the Philippines.

If these boomlets are started by his enemies, they are very subtle and damaging. Why can't people take him at his word? He is Scotch and it is conceivable that he means just what he says when he makes one of his rare statements. AGNES B. CHAMBERLIN

Cody, Wyo.

War Pictures

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I heartily endorse Louise Darcy's letter to The Christian Science Monitor. Telling the truth about the war need not be akin to vivid portrayal of its horrors. When millions of families have sent their boys into the service it lowers, not raises, morale to picture miseries and suffering.

There is a terrific strain on those "back home" even though not always evident on the surface, and to increase it to the breaking point not only adds needlessly to suffering at home, but to public chaos and disunity.

Worcester, Mass. BESSIE L. HARRIS

This newspaper assumes no responsibilities for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

American Losses by Sabotage

Down the Middle of the Road

By Erwin D. Canham

If, before Pearl Harbor, you had asked the average well-informed American if the United States would suffer materially from enemy sabotage within, if we got into the war, the answer would have been in the affirmative. Our diverse population, our vast continental area, and the astute, carefully prepared Nazi and Japanese intelligence staffs would have been cited. Indeed, official Americans were braced for sabotage worse than anything during the first World War.

And yet today, nearly two years after our entry into the war, J. Edgar Hoover, Director of the F. B. I., reports that thus far not a single sabotage crime on American soil could be traced to foreign origins. Our factories, our dams and bridges, our transportation systems, our other essential facilities, have operated undisturbed by the enemy's fire or explosive.

This remarkable state of affairs, I am told, is due to the excellence of the FBI and its brother organizations, which tracked down and smashed spy or saboteur rings even before Pearl Harbor, aided by national systems of registration and surveillance far better than during the last war. But however good the FBI has been, this explanation is not fully satisfying. The Germans and Japanese are very shrewd and cunning. We had plenty of soft spots in our system. According to any calculation, we should have suffered losses by sabotage. Why didn't we?

The answer is that we did. We suffered severely from sabotage, and we are suffering more bitterly today than we did in the first onslaughts after Pearl Harbor. The sabotage against us is well organized, effective, and punishing. But it is not carried out with bomb and incendiary. It is mental sabotage, psychological or divisive warfare, and it is progressing exactly as planned beforehand in the strongholds of our enemy.

What are the evidences and effects of this sabotage? They are in the suspicions, confusions, and divisions in the Nation. They are the sorry fruit of seeds sown by Nazi propaganda. They are not necessarily the result of Nazi gold paid to a traitor, of a printing-press bought or a demagogue bribed. It has not been necessary to do the job in that crude fashion. Instead, our Nazi and Japanese enemies have emitted lies into the world. They have sprayed forth falsehood, like poison gas. Some of it has clung.

There are powerful organs in the United States—newspapers and statesmen whose voices reach many millions daily—whose constantly repeated arguments are explicitly those of Berlin and Tokyo. I do not suggest that these organs have been bribed or subsidized. That was not necessary. These organs have become the carriers of enemy falsehoods. The falsehoods are disseminated freely throughout our country. Our citizens are exposed to their contamination. And in many cases, their thinking is affected, their support of the war effort is weakened.

The result is less production in our vital arms plants—plants just as much a part of the war as the soldier at Salerno—less support of our war financing, less honor and honesty in upholding the standards of civic morality under domestic restrictions, less thinking about the needs of postwar planning. It adds up to a possible severe prolongation of the war, the tragic loss of American lives and resources, and actual danger not only to victory but to national survival itself.

Happily, these forces of sabotage probably cannot finally upset our hopes of military victory. But they could force us to lose the peace. By sowing suspicion and hate for our allies, Britain and Russia, they could pave the desperate road to a third World War.

There are men in Congress who have fought stubborn, shrewd, rear-guard actions against virtually all the essential proposals put forth for the conduct of the war by Gen. George C. Marshall and Admiral Ernest H. King, from Pearl Harbor to this day. This obstructionism has done harm. It has been sabotage. It has slowed up the war, delayed victory, sowed seeds for defeat in the peace.

There are big newspapers which have daily preached bitterness and hatred against our leaders and our allies. They have urged the immediate cessation of all war production, the withdrawal of our soldiers from some of their present battlefields. The purport of their argument, which they scarcely dare to put into words, is an early and separate peace by the United States.

Not many Americans have been fooled altogether by these attacks. But no sabotage is more effective than for a small percentage of production. And every delay, every confusion, every suspicion is a blow against us.

It is, I think, obvious that the enemy planned it this way. The absence of crude, physical sabotage is too significant. Herr Hitler and Dr. Goebbels counted on these very divisions from within. They boasted explicitly of it. They did not count in vain. And when will we wake up?

Honest Light on the African Puzzle

An Intimate Message From Washington

By Richard L. Strout

Kenneth Crawford, formerly of PM, now of Newsweek, went to Algiers last summer and in his book, "Report on North Africa," just published, brought back the most complete story of the de Gaulle-Giraud controversy I have seen.

The matter has a Washington angle because Crawford was head of a news bureau here and is an experienced political writer, contrary to most of the reporters on the Mediterranean front, who are, he found, largely vigorous, young sports writers unused to tortuous diplomatic intrigues. This has a bearing on what follows.

The sum total of what he reports is that American-British forces in their North Africa invasion diplomacy followed the path of military opportunism. They were willing to play ball with any French faction. Churchill had built up and subsidized the de Gaulle group. Roosevelt kept contact with Marshal Pétain at Vichy. There was little if any real contrast between these two seemingly divergent policies, according to this interpretation.

Crawford interviewed the still unrepentant General Noguès, who resisted the American landing. His loyalty was, and is, to the Lyautey tradition and to France's Morocco. This is apt to be the attitude of certain other French segments, he believes. Roosevelt left de Gaulle and the Free French out of his initial calculations, because they had little active following among North African civilians. American Consul Robert Murphy, with his conspiratorial staff of 40, collaborated with Weygand, Darlan, and later Giraud, simply because, by doing so, they saved American lives in landing, and helped to protect their backs in the life-and-death days that followed.

Incidentally, at one time Weygand was half-promised that no British would participate in the invasion, and the first British troops landed, Crawford reports, disguised as Americans.

There is a great deal of apparently authenticated material in the brief book. Contrary to the usual liberal interpretation, Murphy appears as a very effective American representative, and de Gaulle as something more than a trial to Roosevelt and Churchill. An overstrict censorship, combined with military exigencies, prevented the facts from being correctly interpreted, Crawford insists. And the reporters assigned to the battlefront were too busy with the fighting to pay much attention to diplomatic developments, which were out of their field anyway. Crawford, the liberal, for example, was prepared to dislike Murphy, but is forced to the conclusion that he did a good job. A revealing incident came in his desire to see at firsthand the French concentration camps for political refugees which were the subject of bitter dispute in America, involving State Department policy. When the trip started, Crawford was alone. The news at the front was just too big for the war correspondents.

Without taking sides, the Crawford book provokes certain thoughts. Americans have got to learn how complicated are European politics. It just will not do to plump for one particular hero and forget all other considerations. Parenthetically, Crawford records that one editor told him on his return that he was so far committed to de Gaulle that he could not allow additional facts to influence his judgment anyway.

Another thought is that it would be wise to sprinkle trained political correspondents among the war writers at, or near, the front. Ultimately, this phase will overshadow even the battles.

Finally, there is the question of postwar "gratitude." Crawford is dubious about this. America has found allies and is lucky to have them. America is trying to make a better world. But America is also fighting in its own self-interest, to preserve its own security. That may be a better basis for immediate international postwar collaboration than unthinking sentiment.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

FOUNDED 1908 BY MARY BAKER EDDY

An International Daily Newspaper

Published daily except Sundays and holidays. Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles, and illustrations for publication should be addressed to Editorial Department, The Christian Science Monitor, One, Norway Street, Boston 15, Mass.

Member of the Associated Press

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The Christian Science Monitor is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world, and is obtainable at newsstands.

Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries:

One year ....$12.00 — Three months..$3.00
Six months....$6.00 — One month....$1.00

Single Copies, 5 cents

Cost of remailing Monitors:

United States: 1 cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

Foreign, including Canada, Newfoundland and Pan-American countries: 1½ cents for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

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Published by THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Boston 15, Mass., U. S. A.

Publishers of The Christian Science Journal, Christian Science Sentinel, The Herald of Christian Science (German, French, Scandinavian, Dutch and Braille Editions), Christian Science Quarterly.